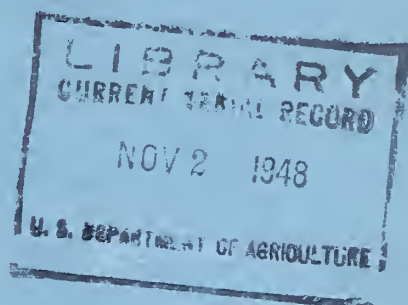


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OUTLOOK CHARTS



rural family living

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS
in cooperation with BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

U.S. DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE

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Introduction

Purpose of the chart book

This chart book brings together the available up-to-date information on rural families: where they are, how they are living, how they are spending their money, and some of the things outside the family which affect family living - such as prices and community facilities. Information about some of the things we would like to know is not available, and some of the facts that are shown are suggestive rather than conclusive. But when all the charts are studied together they begin to outline the picture of how families are faring and give some clues to the factors affecting their behavior.

Facts included

Facts have been brought together from many sources: Much of the data comes from research carried on by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Rural Electrification Administration of the Department of Agriculture; other government agencies which have contributed information are the Federal Security Agency, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Labor; the summaries of accounts sent by farm families to the State Agricultural colleges have also been used. Wherever data were available and where comparisons of different sections of the country seemed of especial interest, the data are shown by region in addition to or instead of for the country as a whole.

In some cases data are presented for a single region, city, or county; these were included in spite of their highly localized character because they showed trends or influences thought to be characteristic of larger groups.

Organization of chart book

The first three charts give some information about farm families - their number, composition and distribution. These are followed by some charts on trends in income and prices, two factors which have an important bearing on all aspects of family living.

The next two sections deal with all-over spending patterns of two groups of farm families. The first is based on summaries of accounts sent by families to four State colleges in the North Central region. It is important to bear in mind that the families whose accounts are summarized are not typical of all families in their respective States. In general, their incomes are considerably above the average. The second group of families is a sample of all farm operator families in the North Central and Southern States in 1945.

Each of the remaining sections of this chart book presents facts about one segment of family living, namely food, clothing, housing, and health. Here are shown not only expenditure data, but some of the other facts needed by those interested in farm family living.

Other charts bearing on family living

Other charts of interest to those concerned with rural family living will be found in How Families Use Their Incomes, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 653, recently issued by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. In addition, some of the charts in the 1949 Outlook chart book prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics - particularly those on farm income, assets and liabilities, and population - will be useful.

* * * *

How to order charts

Reproductions of the charts in this book may be secured. Prints, 30 inches by 40 inches suitable for wall charts, may be purchased for 58 cents each. Requests for charts should be made by title and negative number, and should state the number of prints of each chart desired. Address requests to the Family Economics Division, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. All orders must be accompanied by check or money order to cover the cost of the charts. These should be made payable to The Treasurer of the United States.

The postwar increase in the farm population of the United States was halted during 1947, according to estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The number of people living on farms in January 1948 was 27,440,000, not appreciably different from the number a year earlier. This record of no significant change in the farm population during 1947 contrasts with the gain in the number of people living on farms that took place in the two preceding years. From the low point of 25,190,000 reached in January 1945 at the peak of World War II, the farm population increased by nearly 10 percent to a level of 27,550,000 in January 1947, as demobilized veterans and some civilian migrants returned to farms following the ending of the war.

The stability in the total number of persons living on farms at the beginning and at the end of 1947 conceals important changes that took place in the farm population last year. Births to farm residents exceeded deaths by nearly a half million--the highest annual natural increase recorded since 1925, when the farm population was about a tenth larger than at present. An estimated 750,000 babies were born in farm families during 1947, when birth rates were high all over the country.

Farm population in the United States, 1910-48

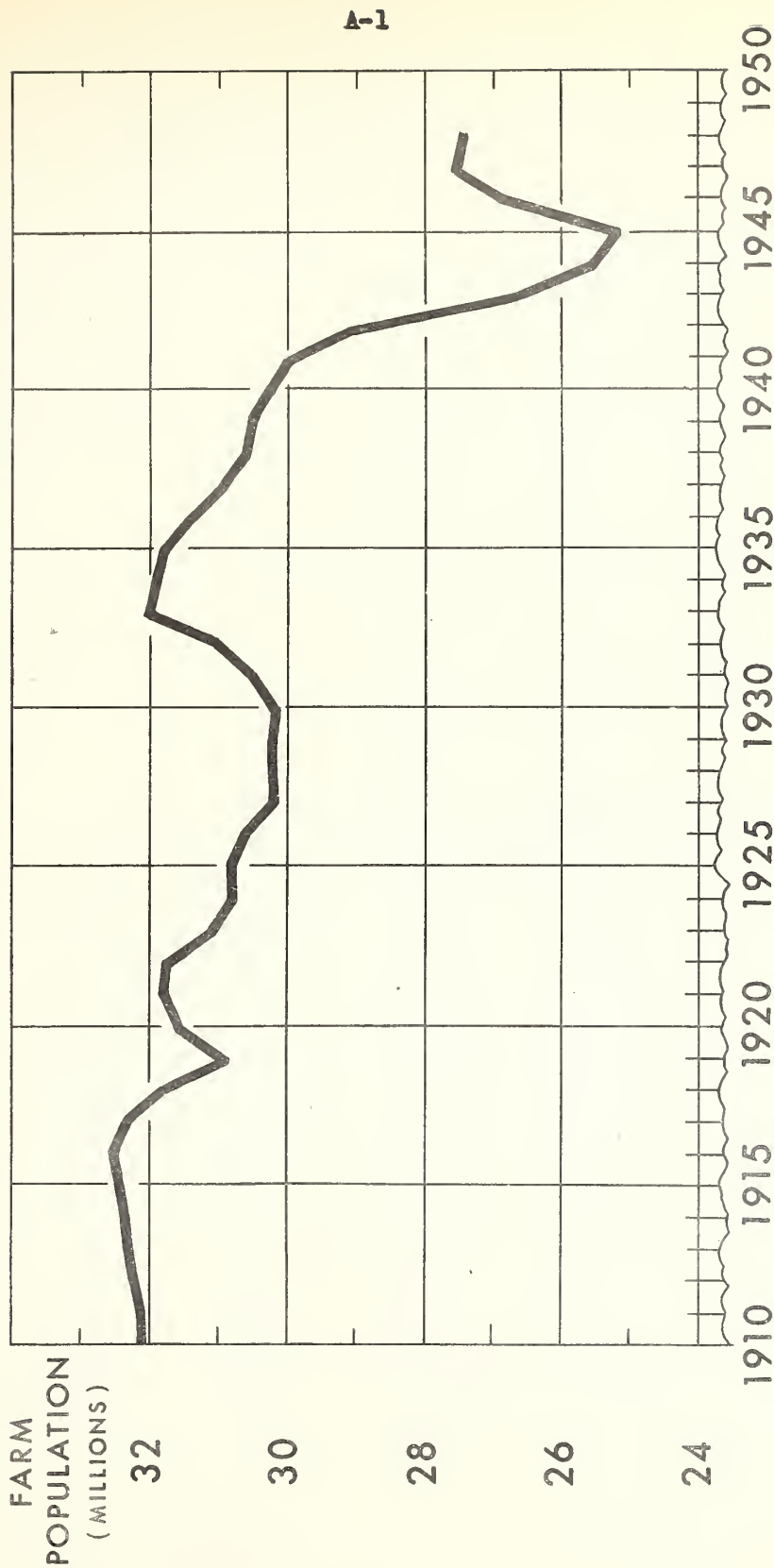
Year	Number of persons on farms January 1 (millions)	Year	Number of persons on farms January 1 (millions)	Year	Number of persons on farms January 1 (millions)
1910...	1/ 32.1	1920...	2/ 31.6	1930...	Civilian 30.2
1911...	32.1	1921...	31.8	1931...	30.5
1912...	32.2	1922...	31.7	1932...	31.0
1913...	32.3	1923...	31.1	1933...	32.0
1914...	32.3	1924...	30.8	1934...	31.9
1915...	32.4	1925...	30.8	1935...	2/ 31.8
1916...	32.5	1926...	30.6	1936...	31.4
1917...	32.3	1927...	30.2	1937...	30.9
1918...	31.8	1928...	30.2	1938...	30.6
1919...	30.9	1929...	30.2	1939...	30.5
				1940...	Civilian 30.3
				1941...	30.0
				1942...	29.0
				1943...	26.7
				1944...	3/ 25.5
				1945...	3/ 25.2
				1946...	3/ 26.8
				1947...	3/ 27.6
				1948...	3/ 27.4

1/ Estimated, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

2/ Enumerated, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

3/ Estimated cooperatively by Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

FARM POPULATION, UNITED STATES, 1910-48



NOTE: DURING THE PERIODS OF THE TWO WORLD WARS, MANY OF THE MEN WHO WOULD NORMALLY HAVE BEEN LIVING ON FARMS WERE IN THE ARMED FORCES AND ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THESE ESTIMATES OF FARM POPULATION

The chart on the page preceding shows that the total farm population in 1947 is less than in 1940. The number of households (Chart A-2) has also decreased, but somewhat less than the total population. Chart A-2 shows how differently the regions have been affected.

In the West the number of farm households increased by one-sixth. The Northeast also showed some gain in the number of farm households. In the South, on the other hand, many farm families moved away. This was especially true for the Negro group.

An increase in the rural nonfarm population has more than made up for the smaller number of farm households. City workers increasingly are living in suburbs or in the surrounding country. The rate of growth has been most marked in the West and Northeast. Negro families have left the South in such large numbers that the rural nonfarm, as well as the farm group shows a decrease.

Even with the regions showing so different a pattern of shifts in rural population, the growth of the nonfarm group is a tendency shown for all.

Looking over the rural scene, the importance of the rural nonfarm group is widening throughout the country.

Families, Farm and Rural Nonfarm
Number of households of one or more persons, by region
1940 and 1947

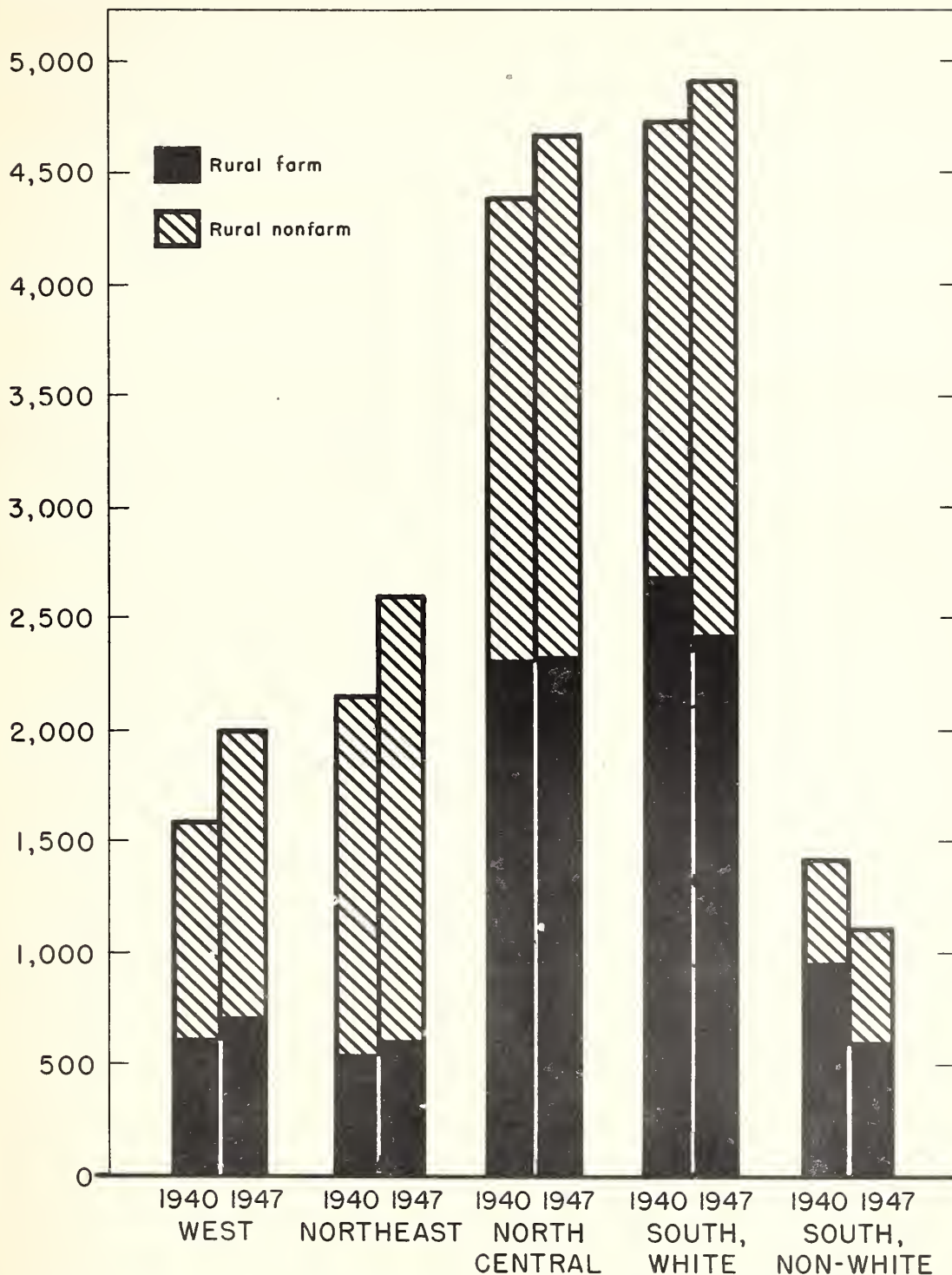
Year and type of community	United States	West	North-east	North Central	South, White	South, Nonwhite
(Thousands of households)						
1947.....	15,275	2,004	2,598	4,673	4,876	1,124
Rural nonfarm.....	8,594	1,297	2,008	2,360	2,403	526
Rural farm.....	6,681	707	590	2,313	2,473	598
1940.....	14,338	1,594	2,156	4,415	4,743	1,430
Rural nonfarm.....	7,261	988	1,619	2,108	2,069	477
Rural farm.....	7,077	606	537	2,307	2,674	953
Percent change, 1940 to 1947	6.5	25.7	20.5	5.8	2.8	-21.4
Rural nonfarm.....	18.4	31.3	24.0	12.0	16.1	10.2
Rural farm.....	-5.6	16.6	9.9	.2	-7.5	-37.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

FAMILIES, FARM AND RURAL NONFARM,

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS OF ONE OR MORE PERSONS,
BY REGION, 1940 AND 1947

FAMILIES
(THOUSANDS)



It has been pointed out frequently that farm families on the average have more children than city families. This chart shows that there are also differences in size among farm families in different parts of the country. In the North Central States fewer than one farm household in five is likely to contain three or more children under 18, compared with more than one out of four white farm families in the South. Among the nonwhite farm families in the South four out of ten households are likely to contain as many as three children.

These averages are based on households of related persons. Families other than husband-wife are included, and some households contain more than one family, for example, a married son living with his parents, wife, and child. No selection was possible by age of head, or number of years married, so a considerable proportion of the households with no children may be new families not yet complete, or older families whose children have grown and left to start families of their own.

Nevertheless, to the extent that families with several children have different problems and interests from families with no children, these figures have meaning for people who work with farm families or try to study their behavior.

Children in Farm Families by Region

Number of children under 18 in primary families of two or more
April 1947

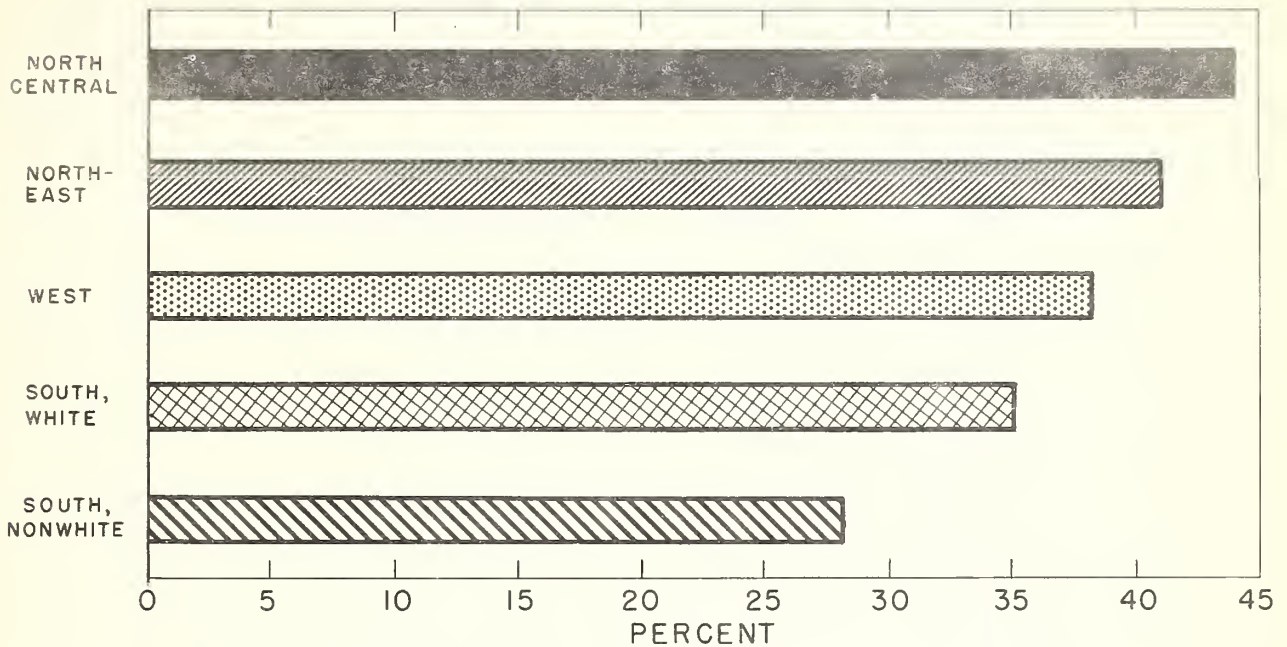
Region	All households of 2 or more related persons	Number of related children under 18				Percent having specified number of related children under 18			
		None	1	2	3 or more	None	1	2	3 or more
North Central...	2,182	969	438	376	399	44.4	20.1	17.2	18.3
Northeast.....	547	224	109	103	111	41.0	19.9	18.8	20.3
South--white....	2,406	845	520	395	646	35.1	21.6	16.4	26.8
South--nonwhite.	576	166	99	78	233	28.8	17.2	13.5	40.5
West.....	647	251	111	127	158	38.8	17.2	19.6	24.4

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

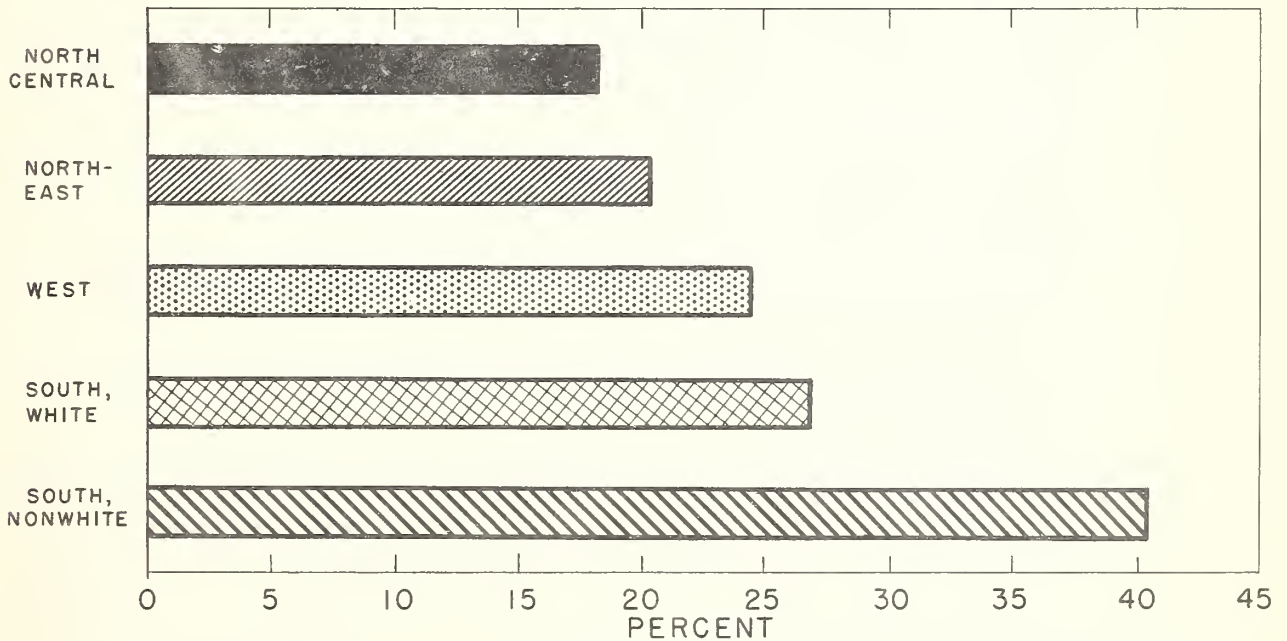
CHILDREN IN FARM FAMILIES, BY REGION

NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 IN PRIMARY FAMILIES OF 2 OR MORE, APRIL, 1947

FAMILIES WITH NO CHILDREN UNDER 18



FAMILIES WITH 3 OR MORE CHILDREN UNDER 18



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8801-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

Per capita income has continued to rise since the war. The regions have maintained their relative ranks since pre-war days, but some have shown greater gains than others. The Northwest has increased most rapidly and in the last year has risen above the U. S. average for the first time since 1929.

These income figures are averages for all persons, both those living on farms and those not living on farms. Even though income of persons living on farms is lower than the averages shown here, the trend will in general follow much the same patterns shown here. Thus, differences among regions are in part differences in the proportion of the population living on farms.

Per capita income by regions, 1940, 1945 and 1947
Income in dollars and as a percent of the United States per capita income

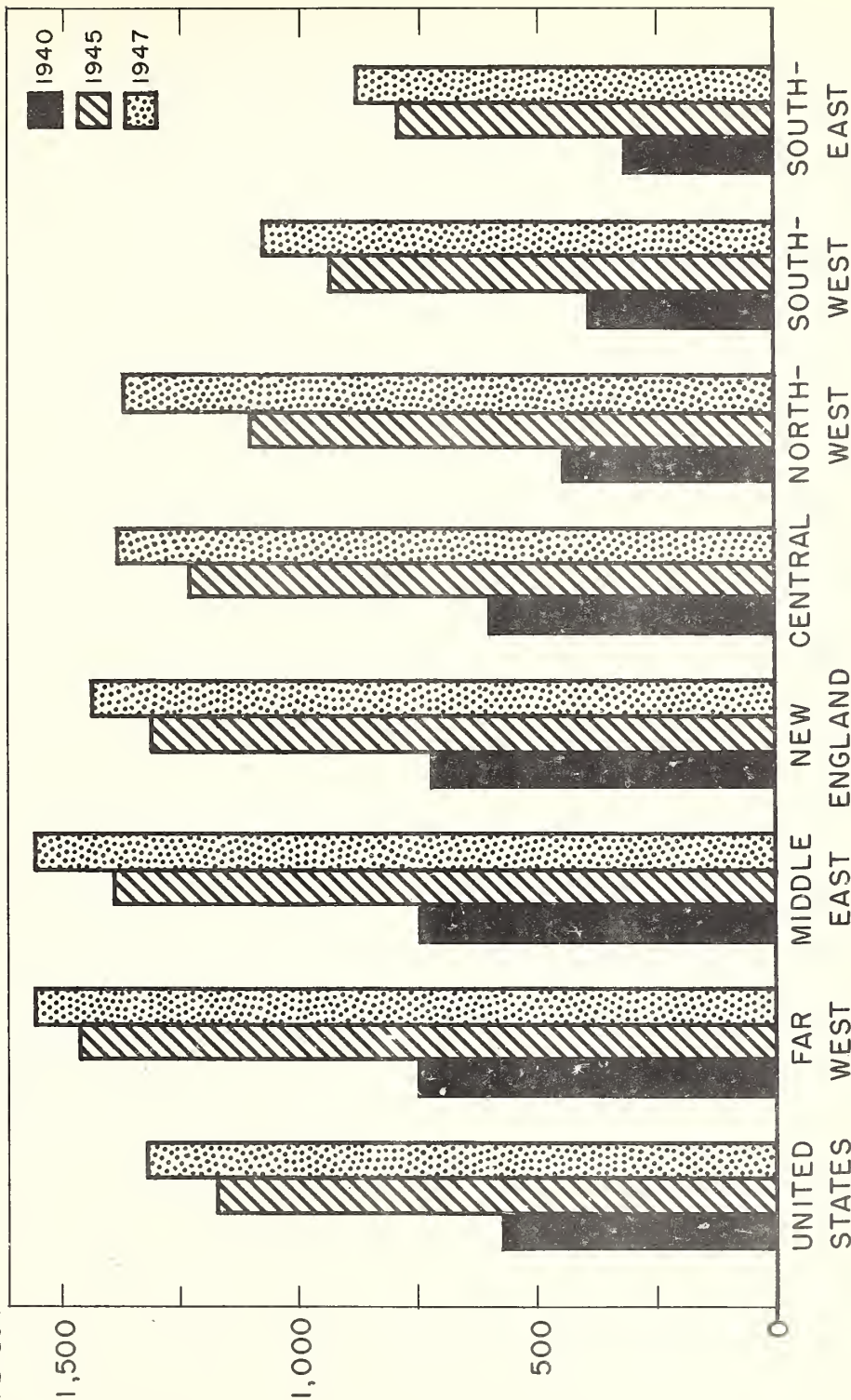
Region	Per capita income				
	Dollars			Relative income: U.S. = 100	
	1940	1945	1947	1940	1947
United States.....	575	1,177	1,323	100	100
New England.....	725	1,317	1,444	126	109
Middle East.....	752	1,392	1,559	131	118
Southeast.....	322	801	883	56	67
Southwest.....	399	940	1,081	69	82
Central.....	605	1,231	1,391	105	105
Northwest.....	454	1,110	1,373	79	104
Far West.....	750	1,461	1,559	130	118

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

PER CAPITA INCOME, BY REGION, 1940, 1945, AND 1947

INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS BEFORE THE WAR, AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR, AND IN 1947

DOLLARS
PER
PERSON



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8811-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Women have a large share in agricultural work. Many of them combine this work with important homemaking responsibilities. ^{1/} On the other hand, many do agricultural work for short periods during the year. The chart shows the seasonal pattern of women's share with its marked peaks in June, September and October, and its low level from November through January. By the end of 1946, the sharp drop in the proportion of women in agriculture, which began shortly after V-J day in August 1945, had ceased. By 1947 the employment of women in agriculture had stabilized to a pattern which is being repeated in 1948. This is true not only for all women employed in agriculture, but also for the smaller number who worked 35 or more hours per week. Women in agriculture more frequently work part-time than men.

Absence of data preclude comparison of the employment of women in agriculture in 1947 and 1948 with prewar years.

^{1/} Persons who work on the family farm have to do 15 hours of agricultural work in the week studied to be included in the count of agricultural workers for that week.

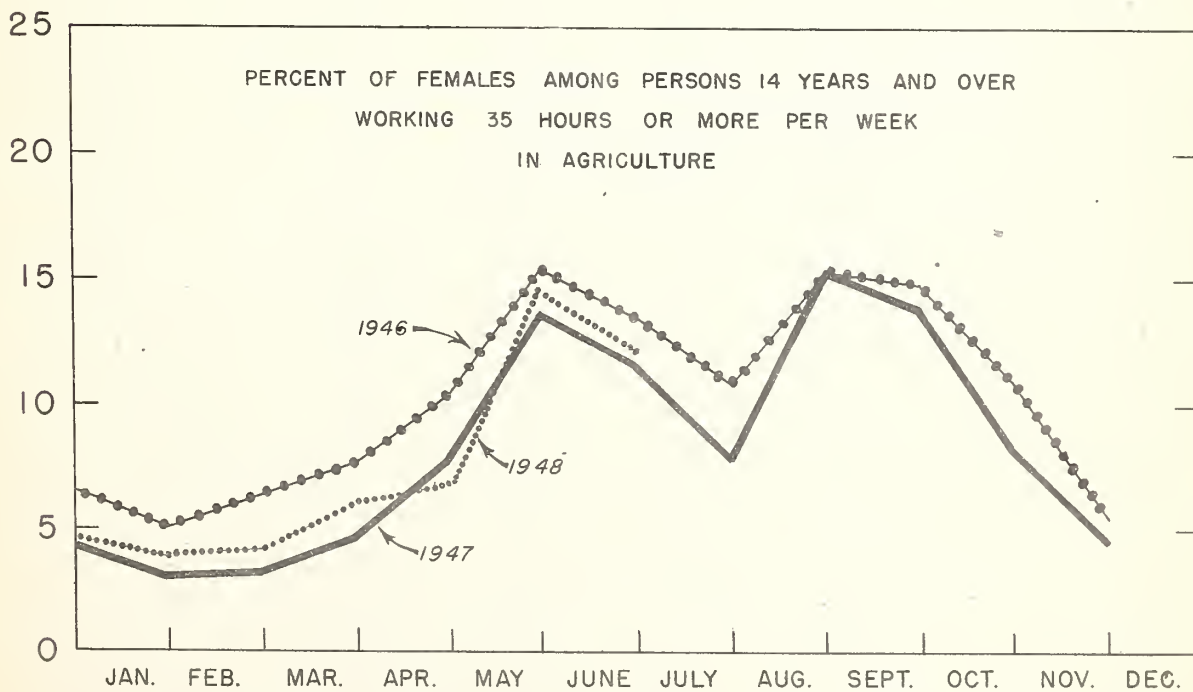
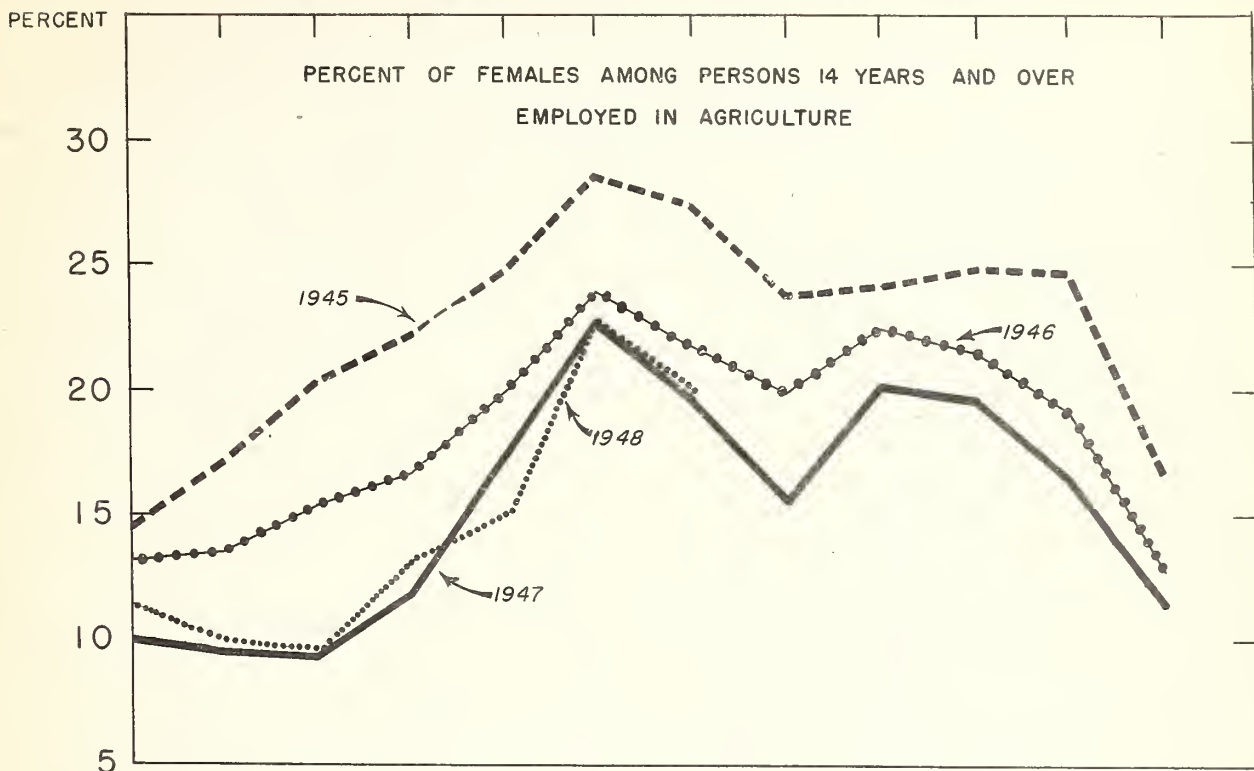
Women Employed in Agriculture

Percent of all persons 14 years and over employed in agriculture during survey week and percent of such persons working 35 hours or more per week that are females, by months, January 1945-July 1948

Survey week ending in month of--	Percent of total persons employed in agriculture that are females				Percent of total persons working in agriculture 35 hours or more during survey week that are females		
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948
January.....	15	13	10	11	7	5	5
February.....	17	13	10	10	5	3	4
March.....	20	15	9	10	6	3	4
April.....	22	17	12	13	8	5	6
May.....	25	20	17	15	11	8	7
June.....	29	24	23	23	15	14	15
July.....	27	22	19	20	14	12	12
August.....	24	20	16		11	8	
September.....	24	22	20		15	15	
October.....	25	22	20		15	14	
November.....	25	19	17		11	8	
December.....	17	13	11		6	5	

Source: Bureau of the Census.

WOMEN EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE DURING SURVEY WEEK BY MONTHS, JAN. 1945 - JULY 1948



During the past year prices paid by farmers for family living items continued to climb, but at a slower rate. Between the lifting of most wartime price controls in June 1946, and June 1947, food prices had increased 36 percent, clothing 18 percent, building materials 47 percent, and furniture 14 percent. But between June 1947 and June 1948, food and furniture prices went up six percent, clothing seven, and building materials 12 percent. By June 1948, farmers were paying just about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much for food, clothing, and building materials, as they had paid in June 1939. The index shown here measures change in the price most frequently paid by farm families for various consumer goods. The disappearance of low quality items and continued high farm income have resulted in farm families buying merchandise of higher quality.

Index of prices paid by farmers for commodities used for family maintenance,
June 1939-June 1948 (June 15, 1939 = 100)

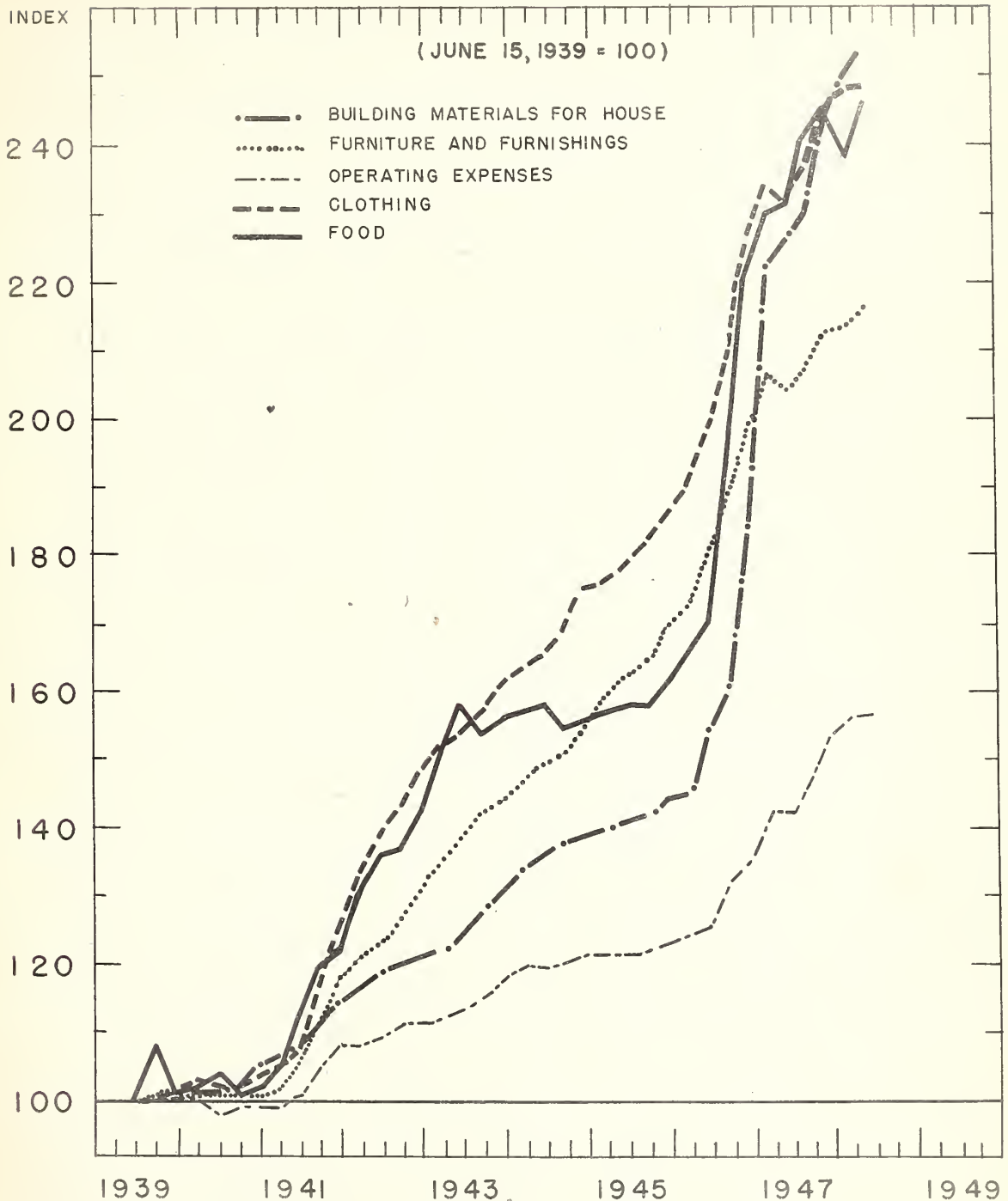
Month and year	Food	Clothing	Operating expenses	Furniture and furnishings	Building material for house
June 15, 1939	100	100	100	100	100
September 15,	108	100	100	100	100
December 15,	101	102	100	101	101
March 15, 1940	102	103	100	101	101
June 15,	104	102	98	101	101
September 15,	101	102	99	101	102
December 15,	102	104	99	101	105
March 15, 1941	105	105	99	102	107
June 15,	113	108	101	106	107
September 15,	119	118	105	111	112
December 15,	122	126	108	118	115
March 15, 1942	131	134	108	121	117
June 15,	136	139	109	123	119
September 15,	137	143	111	127	120
December 15,	142	148	111	131	121
March 15, 1943	151	152	112	135	122
June 15,	158	154	113	139	124
September 15,	154	157	115	142	128
December 15,	156	161	118	144	131
March 15, 1944	157	163	119	147	134
June 15,	158	165	119	149	136
September 15,	155	169	120	151	138
December 15,	156	175	121	155	139
March 15, 1945	157	176	121	159	140
June 15,	158	178	121	162	141
September 15,	158	181	122	164	142
December 15,	161	185	123	169	144
March 15, 1946	165	189	124	172	145
June 15,	170	196	125	179	154
September 15,	193	207	132	187	162
December 15,	220	224	135	198	185
March 15, 1947	230	234	142	206	222
June 15,	231	231	142	204	226
September 15,	240	237	147	207	230
December 15,	245	245	153	212	242
March 15, 1948	238	248	156	213	249
June 15,	246	248	156	216	253

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

INDEX OF PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

COMMODITIES USED FOR FAMILY LIVING

JUNE 1939 - JUNE 1948



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8816-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Like farm families, families living in cities in June 1948 were paying substantially higher prices for most things than they had in June 1939. Prices increased less between June 1947 and June 1948 than they had in the preceding year just after the removal of price controls. Food prices, for example, increased only 12 percent during the year compared with 31 percent in the year just preceding. But rent which had remained stable since the end of 1941 increased seven percent in a twelve-month period. The rent index does not take account of increased costs for families needing to buy or build a house.

The category "miscellaneous" is of special interest to those wanting facts about prices farm families pay. It includes such things as medical and personal care, and movies for which as yet there is no index of prices paid by farm families.

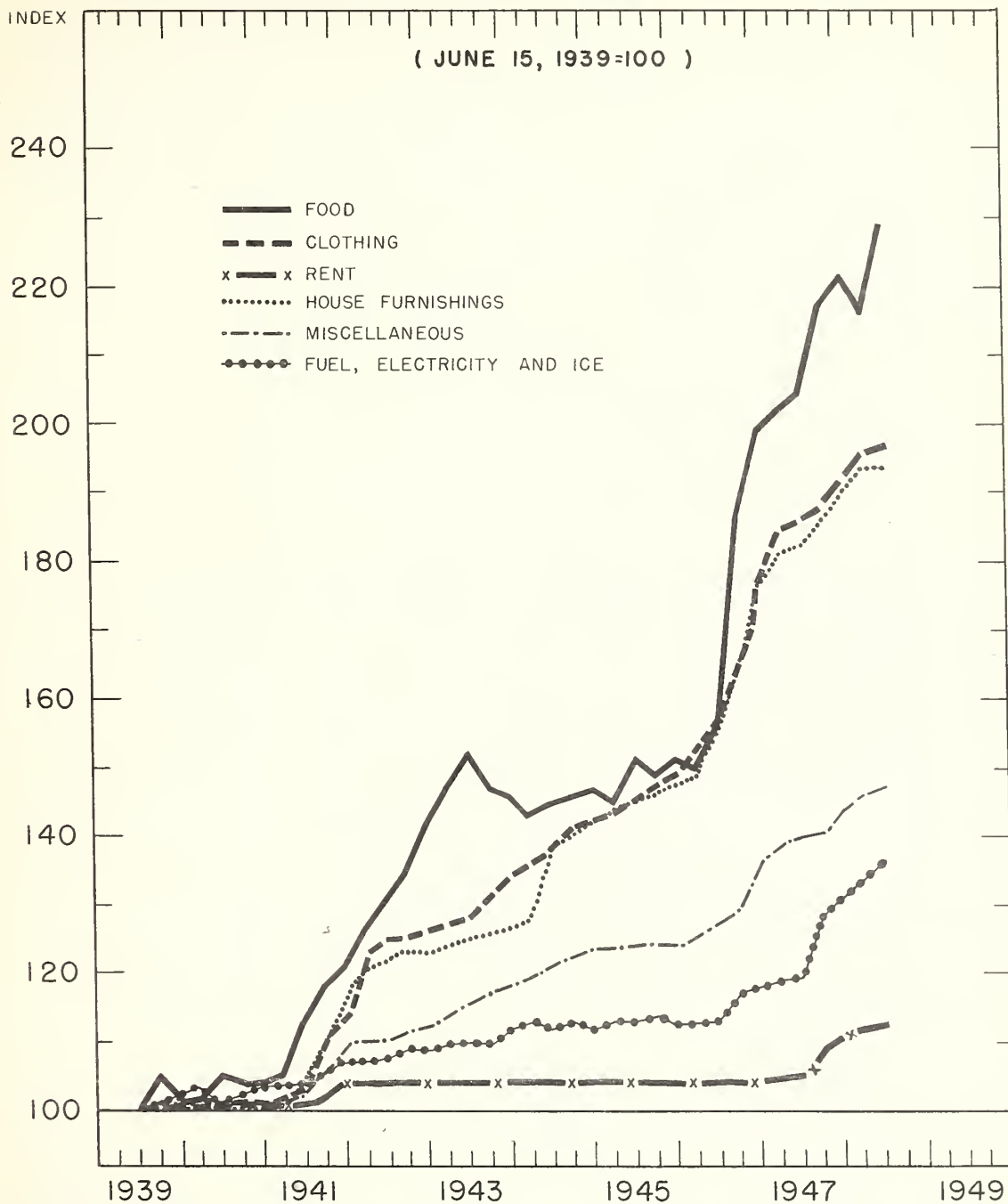
This Index of Consumers' Prices for Families in Large Cities, unlike the Index of Prices Paid by Farm Families shown in Chart C-1, attempts to measure cost changes in items of the same quality from month to month. During the war, however, when some items being priced disappeared, this index did try to take into account the cost of the article that families probably had to use in its place.

Index of consumers' prices for moderate-income families in large cities,
June 1939-June 1948 (June 15, 1939 = 100)

Month and year	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel electricity and ice	House furnishings	Miscellaneous
June 15, 1939	100	100	100	100	100	100
September 15,	105	100	100	101	100	101
December 15,	101	101	100	102	102	100
March 15, 1940	102	102	100	103	100	100
June 15,	105	101	100	101	100	100
September 15,	104	101	100	102	100	101
December 15,	104	101	101	103	100	101
March 15, 1941	105	102	101	103	101	101
June 15,	113	103	101	104	105	103
September 15,	118	110	102	106	111	105
December 15,	121	114	104	107	116	107
March 15, 1942	127	123	104	107	120	110
June 15,	132	125	104	108	122	110
September 15,	135	125	104	109	123	111
December 15,	142	126	104	109	123	112
March 15, 1943	147	127	104	110	124	114
June 15,	152	128	104	110	125	115
September 15,	147	132	104	110	126	117
December 15,	146	134	104	112	127	118
March 15, 1944	143	136	104	113	128	119
June 15,	145	138	104	112	138	121
September 15,	146	141	104	113	140	122
December 15,	147	142	104	112	142	123
March 15, 1945	145	143	104	113	144	123
June 15,	151	145	104	113	145	124
September 15,	149	148	104	114	146	124
December 15,	151	149	104	113	147	124
March 15, 1946	150	153	104	113	149	125
June 15,	156	157	104	113	155	127
September 15,	186	165	104	117	165	129
December 15,	199	176	104	118	176	136
March 15, 1947	202	184	105	121	181	139
June 15,	204	185	105	121	182	139
September 15,	217	187	109	128	186	140
December 15,	221	191	111	131	190	144
March 15, 1948	216	196	112	134	194	146
June 15,	229	196	112	136	194	147

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

INDEX OF CONSUMERS' PRICES FOR MODERATE-INCOME FAMILIES IN LARGE CITIES, JUNE 1939 - JUNE 1948



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8817-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Price change in two war periods is compared in these charts. Both periods are marked by sharp price increases, especially sharp during the early postwar years. However, in 1920, one year and a half after fighting in World War I ended, a price drop began. By June 1948, nearly three years after the end of fighting in World War II, no break in the upward trend of consumer prices is yet in sight. Many things affect this difference, including the greater devastation in Europe after World War II, and the continued need for shipments abroad under the recovery program. It should also be pointed out that prices have not yet gone as high compared with the beginning of World War II as they had in 1920 compared with the beginning of World War I. After World War I, prices rose to 208 percent of what they were at the beginning before they broke. In contrast, by June 1948, prices were only 160 percent as high as at the beginning of World War II.

Consumers' price index in two world wars

For moderate income families in large cities

Index numbers 1935-39 = 100

World War I

Month	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January.....	-	72.3	74.7	83.4	99.7	118.2	138.0	136.1	121.1
February.....	-	71.9	74.8	85.4	100.9	115.5	139.4	131.7	120.5
March.....	-	71.3	75.3	86.0	100.3	116.8	141.0	130.6	119.3
April.....	-	71.7	76.0	89.6	101.3	119.0	144.9	129.0	119.2
May.....	-	72.0	76.4	91.7	103.4	120.5	147.4	126.6	119.2
June.....	-	72.2	77.3	92.5	105.4	121.0	149.4	125.9	119.5
July.....	71.7	72.2	77.3	91.8	107.8	124.2	148.8	126.0	119.7
August.....	72.8	72.3	78.2	93.1	109.7	126.4	144.8	126.6	118.6
September.....	73.1	72.6	79.6	94.8	112.5	127.2	143.3	125.3	118.7
October.....	72.6	73.3	80.6	96.5	114.4	129.3	142.4	124.9	119.5
November.....	72.7	73.7	82.1	96.6	116.0	132.2	141.6	124.3	120.0
December.....	72.6	74.0	82.4	97.8	118.0	135.3	138.3	123.6	120.4

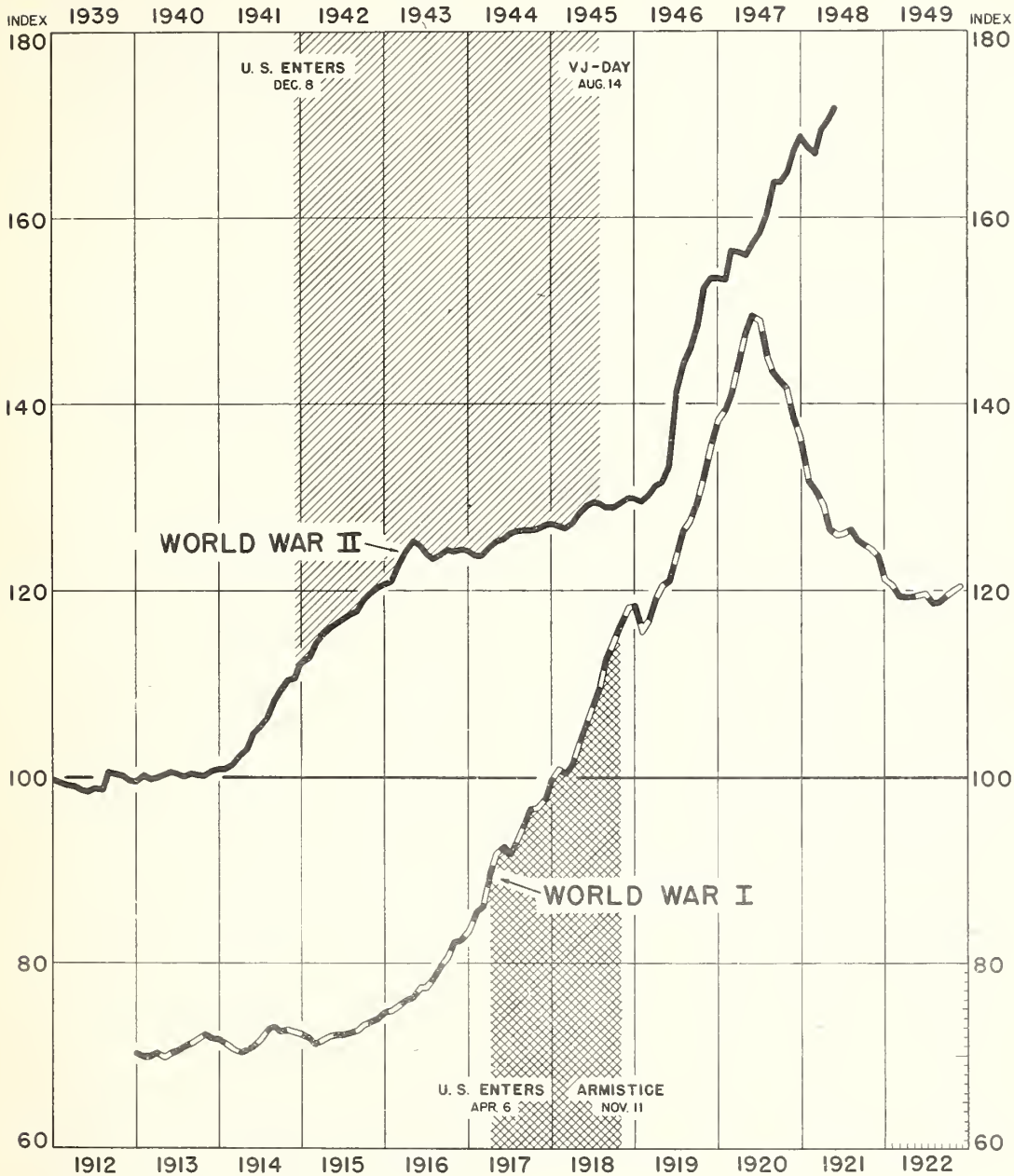
World War II

Month	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
January..	-	99.5	100.8	112.0	120.7	124.2	127.1	129.9	153.3	168.8
February..	-	100.1	100.8	112.9	121.0	123.8	126.9	129.6	153.2	167.5
March....	-	99.8	101.2	114.3	122.8	123.8	126.8	130.2	156.3	166.9
April....	-	99.9	102.2	115.1	124.1	124.6	127.1	131.1	156.2	169.3
May.....	-	100.1	102.9	116.0	125.1	125.1	128.1	131.7	156.0	170.5
June.....	-	100.5	104.6	116.4	124.8	125.4	129.0	133.3	157.1	171.7
July.....	-	100.3	105.3	117.0	123.9	126.1	129.4	141.2	158.4	-
August...	98.6	100.0	106.2	117.5	123.4	126.4	129.3	144.1	160.3	-
September	100.6	100.4	108.1	117.8	123.9	126.5	128.9	145.9	163.8	-
October..	100.3	100.2	109.3	119.0	124.4	126.5	128.9	148.6	163.8	-
November..	100.1	100.1	110.2	119.8	124.2	126.6	129.3	152.2	164.9	-
December..	99.6	100.7	110.5	120.4	124.4	127.0	129.9	153.3	167.0	-

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX IN TWO WORLD WARS

FOR MODERATE-INCOME FAMILIES IN LARGE CITIES
(1935-39 = 100)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI. NEG. 8818-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Year-to-year changes in spending by farm families whose accounts are sent to four of the State Agricultural colleges are shown in the 10 charts on the pages following. These accounts provide a continuing source of information on trends in farm family spending; nothing like this is available for city families.

The States included are Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas and (in most of the charts) Iowa, all States with high farm incomes. Moreover, farm families that keep accounts and send them to the State colleges are known to have higher incomes than the average for all farm families in these States. Even so, their reports do indicate the rate of change over the years in farm family spending in general. If we had similar data for lower income families the rate of increase during the post-war years when farm income was rising so fast would probably be even greater.

Spending per Person for All Family Living Items Except Housing and Automobile,
Selected Farm Families and All Consumers in United States, 1936-47

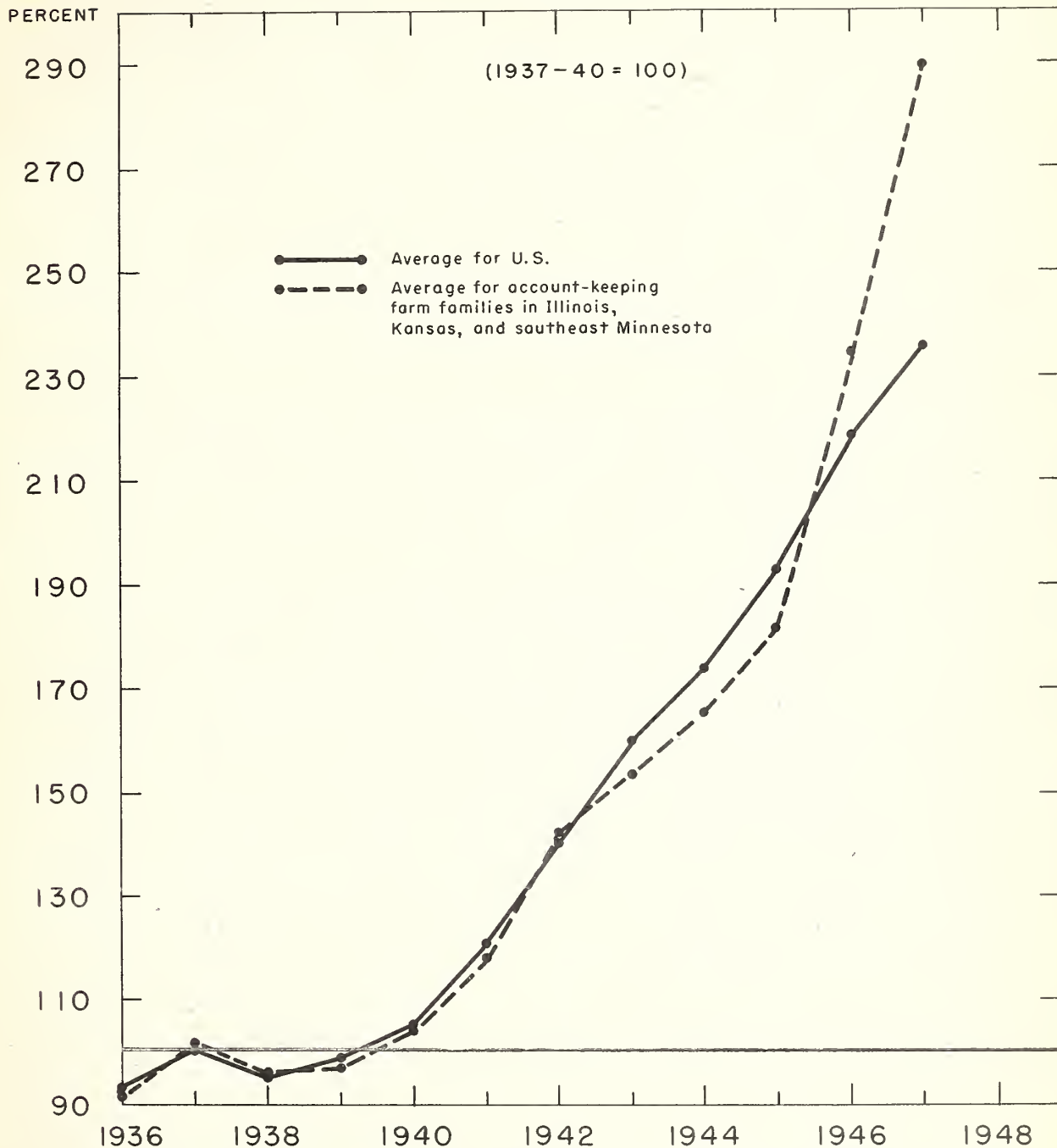
Year	Account-keeping farm families				
	Kansas	Illinois	Southeast Minnesota	All three States	All U. S. consumers
Dollars spent per person					
1936.....	181	217	183	196	352
1937.....	211	248	194	219	378
1938.....	199	235	180	206	360
1939.....	181	251	181	208	373
1940.....	185	269	201	224	397
1941.....	218	292	236	253	454
1942.....	264	360	272	304	528
1943.....	296	388	288	329	602
1944.....	324	415	308	354	655
1945.....	367	449	337	388	726
1946.....	462	609	414	502	823
1947.....	565	730	540	620	888
Relative spending 1937-40 = 100					
1936.....	93	87	97	91	93
1937.....	109	99	103	102	100
1938.....	103	94	95	96	96
1939.....	93	100	96	97	99
1940.....	95	107	107	104	105
1941.....	112	117	125	118	120
1942.....	136	144	144	142	140
1943.....	152	155	152	153	160
1944.....	167	166	163	165	174
1945.....	189	179	179	181	193
1946.....	238	243	219	234	218
1947.....	291	291	286	290	236

Source: Derived from data of U. S. Department of Commerce and annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Kansas, Illinois and Southeast Minnesota.

(continued)

SPENDING PER PERSON FOR ALL FAMILY LIVING ITEMS EXCEPT HOUSING AND AUTO

SELECTED FARM FAMILIES AND ALL CONSUMERS IN UNITED STATES,
1936-47



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8802-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: DERIVED FROM DATA OF U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ANNUAL SUMMARIES OF FARM AND FAMILY ACCOUNTS SUBMITTED TO STATE COLLEGES IN ILLINOIS, KANSAS, AND SOUTHEAST MINNESOTA.

Chart 1 shows the rate of change for the Illinois, Minnesota and Kansas families in their spending for all items except housing and automobile. Housing and automobile expenditures are not covered because they cannot be separated from farm expenditures. Chart 1 also compares the rate of change in such spending for all consumers in the United States with these farm families. For both groups some, but far from all, of this increase represents an increase in prices. Subsequent charts (D-7 and D-8) take account of price increases in relation to farm family spending for food and clothing.

From 1936 to 1942 per capita spending of these farm families changed at about the same rate as per capita spending of all consumers in the United States. From 1943 to 1945, farm families lagged behind other consumers. But in 1946 and again in 1947, these farm families stepped up their spending much more than did all consumers. Charts D-2 and D-5 give further details.

Until 1942 the change in per capita spending for food by the account-keeping farm families followed closely that of all U. S. consumers. After that the increase in expenditures of these farm families was less rapid. The increase in their home-produced food, especially of meat, may have been the reason for the lag in their food expenditures.

In 1946 and again in 1947, these farm families spent considerably more for food than in the years preceding. Up to 1946 these increases more than kept pace with rising food prices. Data for 1947 suggest that the recent increases in food expenditures by account-keeping farm families were less, on the average, than might have been expected from the 1947 price increases in food. (See chart D-7)

Spending for Food per Person,
Selected Farm Families and All Consumers in United States, 1936-47

Year	Average number of persons per farm house- hold	Account-keeping farm families in four States		All U. S. consumers	
		Expenditure per person (Dollars)	Relative <u>1</u> / spending (Percent)	Expenditure per person (Dollars)	Relative <u>1</u> / spending (Percent)
1936.....	4.7	52	97	132	95
1937.....	4.7	57	106	142	102
1938.....	4.8	53	98	134	96
1939.....	4.7	53	98	136	98
1940.....	4.8	53	98	145	104
1941.....	4.7	62	115	171	123
1942.....	4.6	75	140	212	152
1943.....	4.6	82	153	247	177
1944.....	4.4	92	170	268	193
1945.....	4.3	95	176	301	216
1946.....	4.2	116	215	351	248
1947.....	4.2	139	257	<u>2/</u> 375	<u>2/</u> 272

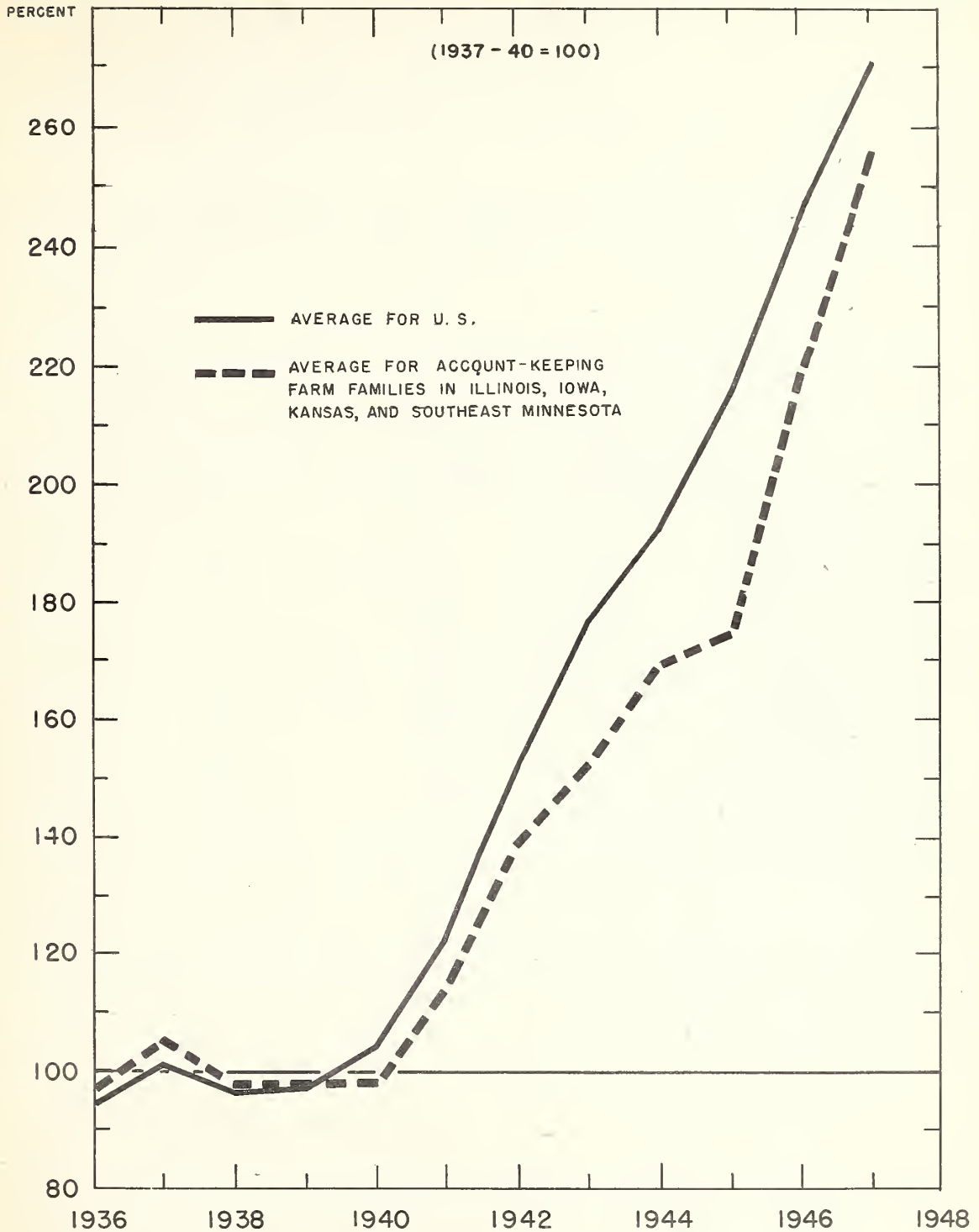
1/ 1937-40 = 100.

2/ Preliminary.

Source: Derived from data of U. S. Department of Commerce and annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Southeast Minnesota.

SPENDING FOR FOOD PER PERSON

SELECTED FARM FAMILIES AND ALL CONSUMERS IN UNITED STATES, 1936 - 1947



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8803-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: DERIVED FROM DATA OF U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ANNUAL SUMMARIES OF FARM AND FAMILY ACCOUNTS SUBMITTED TO STATE COLLEGES IN ILLINOIS, IOWA, KANSAS, AND SOUTHEAST MINNESOTA.

From 1936 to 1942, the rate of increase in per capita clothing expenditures for farm families kept pace with that of all consumers. In 1943, 1944, and 1945 farm families stepped up their spending for clothing far less than did all consumers. In 1946 and again in 1947, spending for clothing by farm families showed marked increases. These farm families had income increases during most of the post-war years but their clothing expenditures did not increase markedly until 1946.

Important factors in the 1946 and 1947 rise in clothing expenditures are: the better supply of clothing available after 1946; the higher prices of those years; and the cumulative effect of years of high income.

Spending for Clothing per Person,
Selected Farm Families and All Consumers in United States, 1936-47

Year	Account-keeping farm families in four States		All U. S. consumers	
	Expenditure per person (Dollars)	Relative <u>1</u> / spending (Percent)	Expenditure per person (Dollars)	Relative <u>1</u> / spending (Percent)
1936.....	33	98	59	94
1937.....	35	106	61	98
1938.....	32	95	60	96
1939.....	32	96	63	101
1940.....	35	103	66	105
1941.....	41	124	78	124
1942.....	55	154	94	151
1943.....	56	167	116	186
1944.....	61	182	127	203
1945.....	62	184	142	227
1946.....	78	234	155	248
1947.....	93	277	<u>2</u> / 156	<u>2</u> / 250

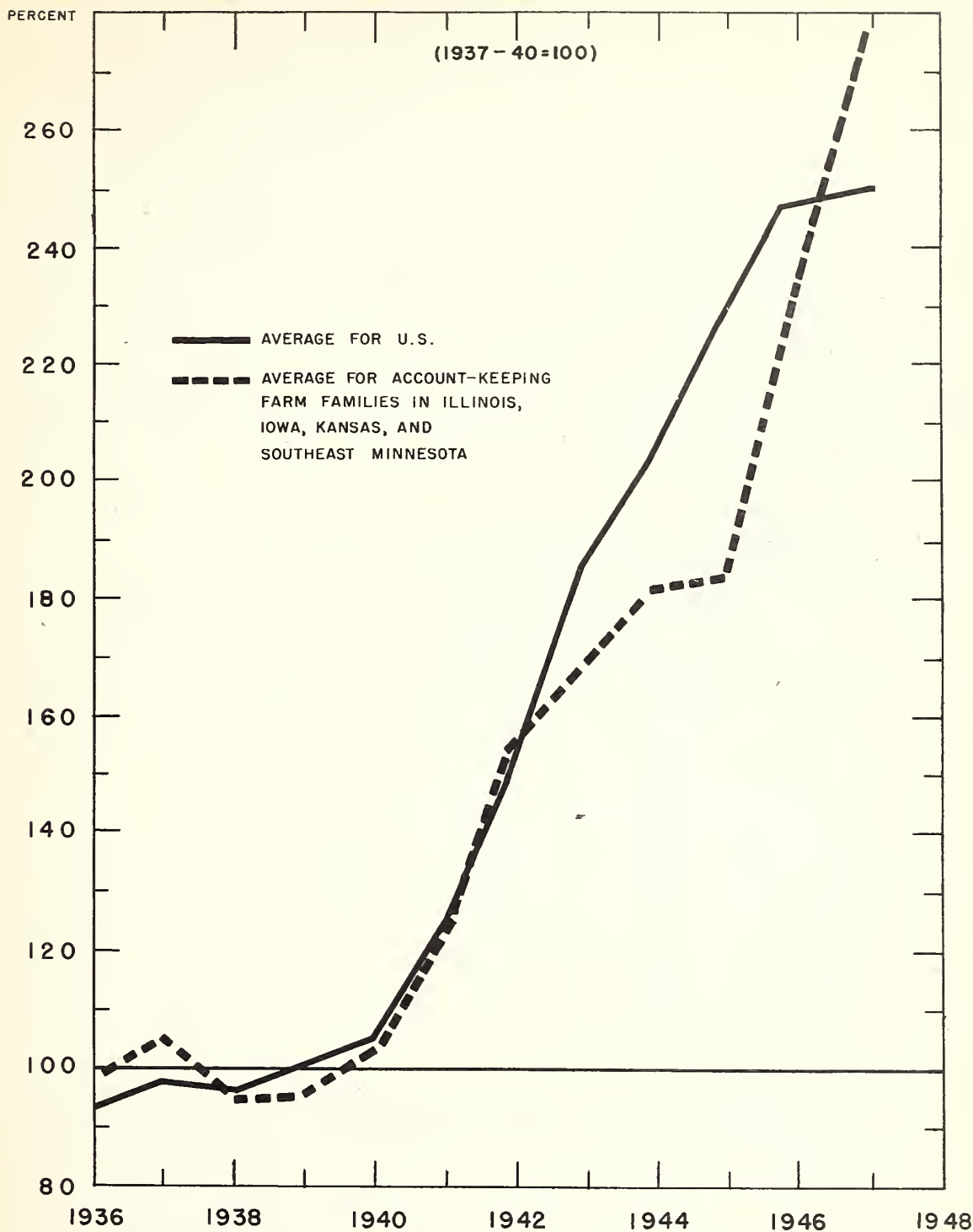
1/ 1937-40 = 100.

2/ Preliminary.

Source: Derived from data of U. S. Department of Commerce and annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Southeast Minnesota.

SPENDING FOR CLOTHING PER PERSON

SELECTED FARM FAMILIES AND ALL CONSUMERS IN UNITED STATES 1936-47



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRIC.

NEG. 8804-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: DERIVED FROM DATA OF U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ANNUAL SUMMARIES OF FARM AND FAMILY ACCOUNTS SUBMITTED TO STATE COLLEGES IN ILLINOIS, IOWA, KANSAS, AND SOUTHEAST MINNESOTA.

The chart for home furnishings and equipment, even more than that for clothing, shows the effect in recent years of spending deferred from the first post-war years. After 1941 for all consumers, and after 1942 for farm families, spending for house furnishings and equipment fell markedly. Many kinds of equipment were not available. For consumers in general, some upturn in these purchases took place in 1944 and 1945, but these farm families did not increase their spending for house furnishings and equipment until 1946. Since then, farm families have greatly increased their spending for house furnishings and equipment. By 1947 the per capita sum spent by the account-keeping group was more than three and one-half times the 1945 average, and was in fact much greater than the average for all consumers in the United States. These high expenditures are explained partly by continued high income. In part they represent deferred demand from the period of wartime shortages. Increased electric power for farm homes has also stimulated spending for household equipment. (See chart H-1). In the three States to which this chart refers, the number of electrified farms increased by nearly one-third. Probably the proportion was somewhat less among the account-keeping group, since with their higher incomes a larger proportion of electrified farms before 1945 might be expected. Even so, the extent to which farms have recently been electrified is a further explanation of increasing sums spent for furnishings and equipment.

Spending for Furniture and Equipment per Person,
Selected Farm Families and all Consumers in United States, 1936-47

Year	Account-keeping farm families in three States		All U. S. consumers	
	Expenditure per person	Relative 1/ spending	Expenditure per person	Relative 1/ spending
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
1936.....	23	90	28	93
1937.....	29	113	30	102
1938.....	22	87	27	90
1939.....	25	98	30	100
1940.....	26	101	32	109
1941.....	35	135	40	134
1942.....	39	152	38	126
1943.....	27	103	36	120
1944.....	26	101	37	126
1945.....	26	101	43	143
1946.....	57	223	64	216
1947.....	97	376	74	250

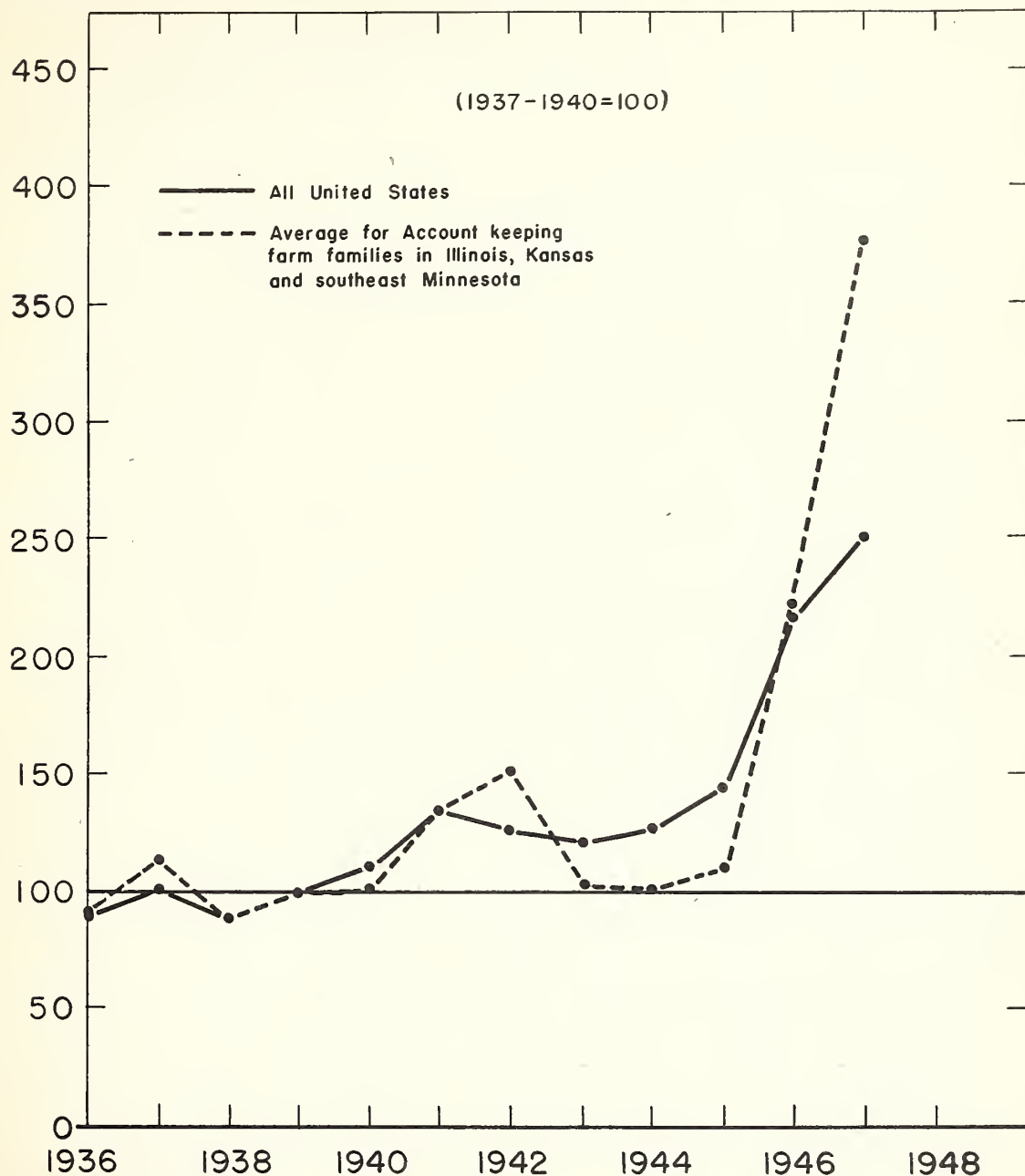
1/ 1937-40 = 100.

Source: Derived from data of U. S. Department of Commerce and annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Illinois, Kansas and Southeast Minnesota.

SPENDING FOR FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT PER PERSON

SELECTED FARM FAMILIES AND ALL CONSUMERS IN UNITED STATES
1936 - 1947

PERCENT



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8805-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: DERIVED FROM DATA OF U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ANNUAL SUMMARIES OF FARM AND FAMILY ACCOUNTS SUBMITTED TO STATE COLLEGES IN ILLINOIS, KANSAS, AND SOUTHEAST MINNESOTA.

Medical care expenditures, including hospital service and medicines as well as physician's services, showed continued increase for account-keeping farm families in 1947. In 1947 these farm families were spending more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times per capita what they were spending in the years from 1937 to 1940. The increase has been much more than for all consumers. Higher farm incomes are important. But medical care, like furnishings and equipment, and unlike food, shows an especially great increase, indicating an interest on the part of these farm families in getting medical care.

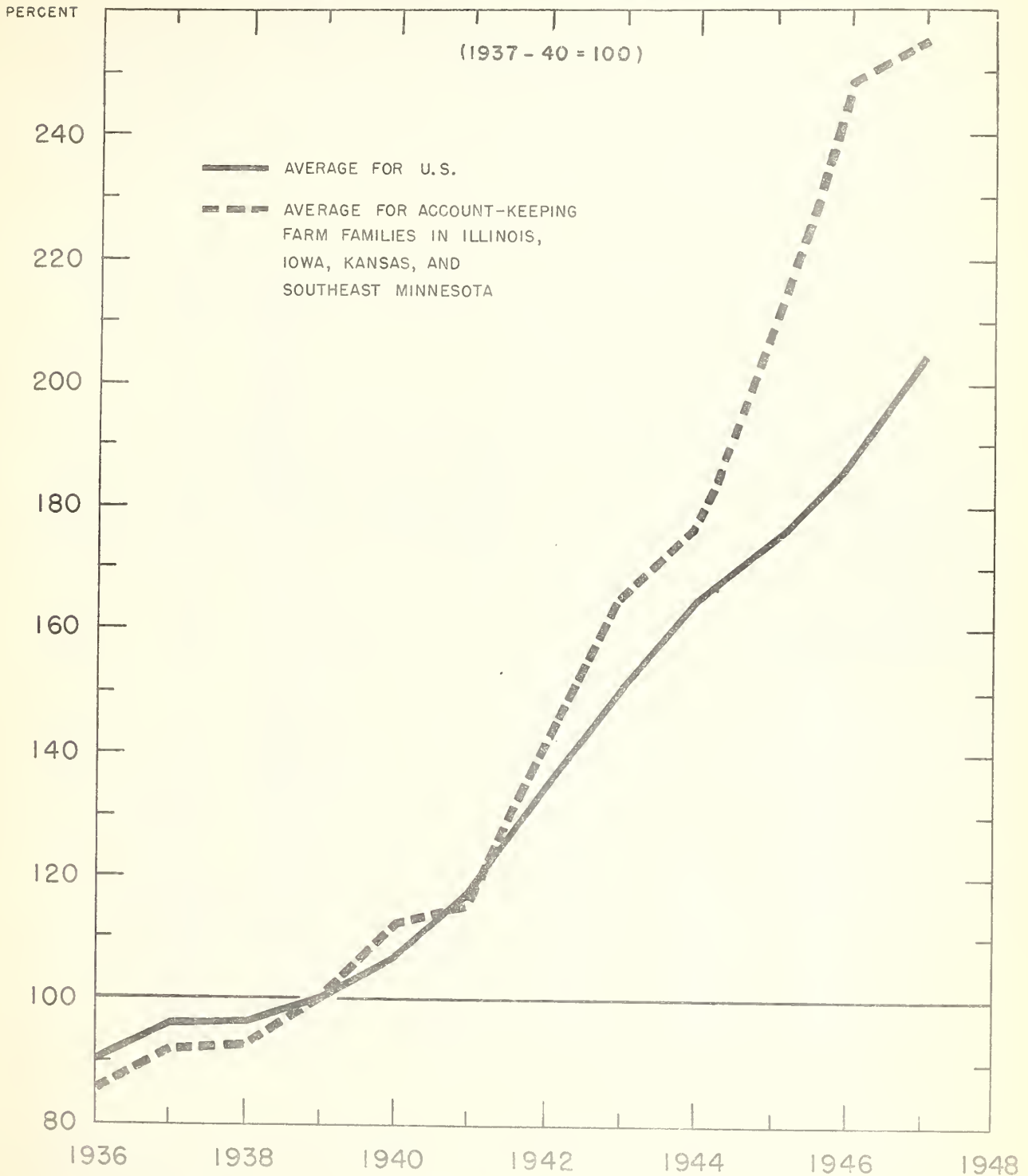
Spending for Medical Care per Person,
Selected Farm Families and all Consumers in United States, 1936-47

Year	Account-keeping farm families					All U. S. consumers
	Kansas	Illinois	Iowa	Southeast Minnesota	All four States	
	Dollars spent per capita					
1936.....	18	17	17	14	16	20
1937.....	17	19	16	18	18	21
1938.....	19	19	17	16	18	21
1939.....	19	21	20	17	19	22
1940.....	18	24	21	21	21	24
1941.....	19	24	21	22	22	26
1942.....	25	33	23	26	27	30
1943.....	30	37	28	30	31	33
1944.....	29	39	31	33	33	36
1945.....	44	49	33	34	40	38
1946.....	54	58	40	39	47	42
1947.....	51	56	63	40	53	45
	Relative spending 1937 - 1940 = 100					
1936.....	100	81	91	77	86	90
1937.....	92	90	86	102	93	96
1938.....	107	92	93	87	93	96
1939.....	103	102	110	92	102	101
1940.....	98	116	111	119	112	107
1941.....	102	117	116	122	115	118
1942.....	138	156	126	146	142	135
1943.....	164	177	154	166	165	151
1944.....	159	186	167	185	176	165
1945.....	243	233	180	187	209	175
1946.....	299	276	216	216	249	189
1947.....	282	268	342	224	278	205

Source: Derived from data of U. S. Department of Commerce and annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, and Southeast Minnesota.

SPENDING FOR MEDICAL CARE PER PERSON

SELECTED FARM FAMILIES AND ALL CONSUMERS IN UNITED STATES 1936 - 47



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRIC.

NEG. 8806-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: DERIVED FROM DATA OF U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ANNUAL SUMMARIES OF FARM AND FAMILY ACCOUNTS SUBMITTED TO STATE COLLEGES IN ILLINOIS, IOWA, KANSAS, AND SOUTHEAST MINNESOTA.

Marked increases have been occurring in spending by farm families. But it is well to remember that farm families still are not spending as much per capita for consumer goods as the average for the total population. Chart D-6 gives the dollar averages for 1936 and 1947 for three groups of goods. In 1936 these account-keeping families spent less for each group than did all consumers. The difference was especially great for clothing. By 1947 all expenditures were up. These farm families still were spending a great deal less per capita for clothing than were all consumers, and somewhat less for household operation. Their per capita expenditure for furniture and equipment, however, was more than the average for all consumers.

The special characteristics of account-keeping farm families are important in understanding chart D-6. These families are high on the scale of farm income. Had accounts been available from a group more representative of the total farm population as to income, the average expenditures would have been lower. How much lower is not known.

Dollars Spent for Family Living Items per Person,
Clothing, Furnishings and Equipment, and Household Operation,
Selected Farm Families and all United States Consumers, 1936 and 1947

Year and expenditure item	Dollars spent per person					
	Illinois	Kansas	Southeast Minnesota	Iowa	All four States	All U. S. consumers
1936						
Clothing.....	37	26	30	36	33	59
Furniture and equipment	24	30	18	1/	2/ 23	28
Household operation....	33	21	26	33	29	38
1947						
Clothing.....	105	89	79	97	93	156
Furniture and equipment	108	94	86	1/	2/ 97	74
Household operation....	85	52	60	65	67	75

1/ Data not available.

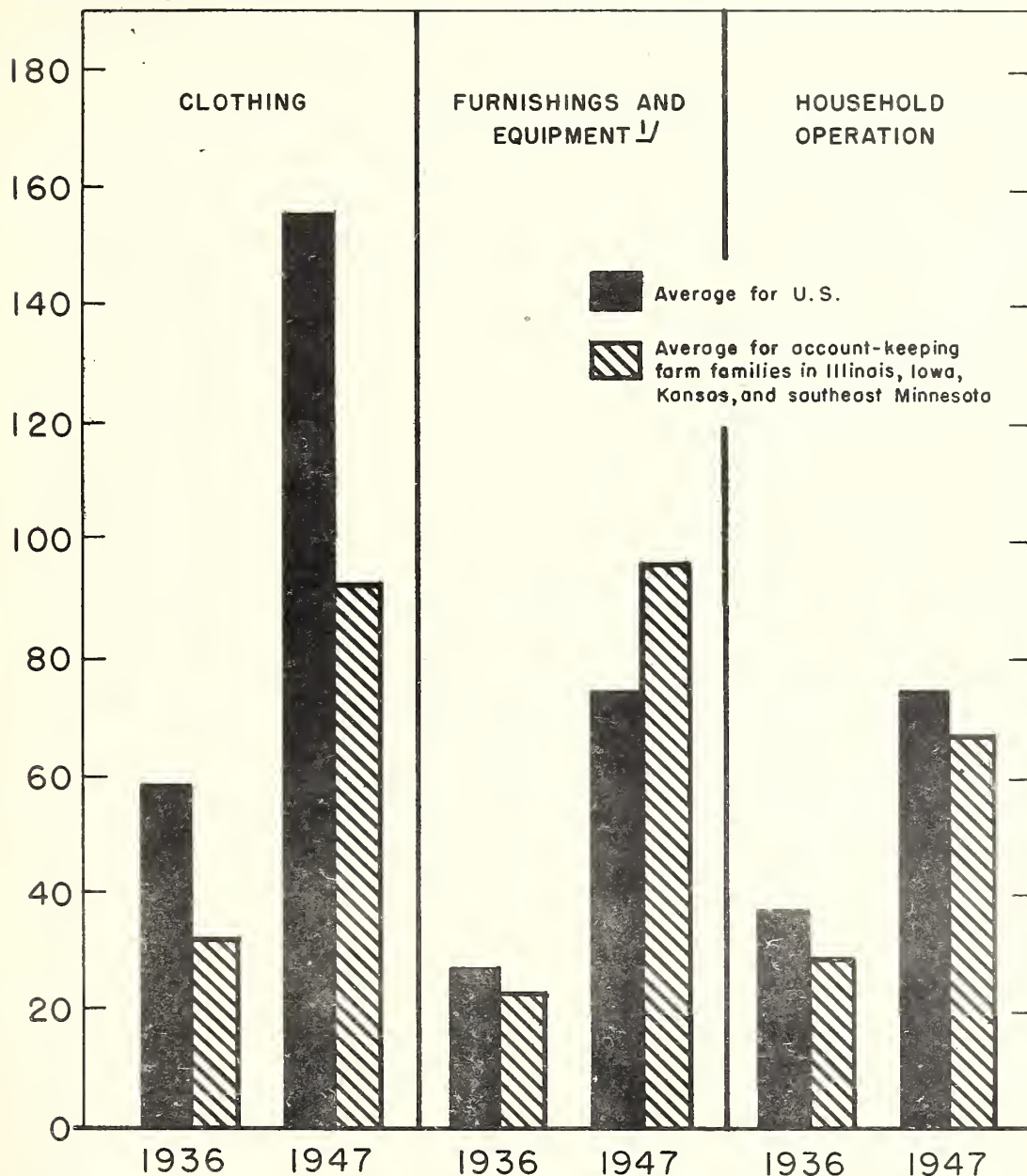
2/ Average for Illinois, Kansas and Southeast Minnesota.

Source: Derived from data of U. S. Department of Commerce and annual summaries submitted to State colleges in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Southeast Minnesota.

DOLLARS SPENT FOR FAMILY LIVING ITEMS PER PERSON CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT, AND HOUSEHOLD OPERATION

SELECTED FARM FAMILIES AND ALL CONSUMERS IN UNITED STATES
1936 AND 1947

DOLLARS



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8807-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: DERIVED FROM DATA OF U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ANNUAL SUMMARIES OF FARM AND FAMILY ACCOUNTS SUBMITTED TO STATE COLLEGES IN ILLINOIS, IOWA, KANSAS, AND SOUTHEAST MINNESOTA.

1/ Average for Illinois, Kansas, and Southeast Minnesota.

This chart shows that the rate of increase over the years in food expenditures is much the same for the four State groups of account-keeping farm families.

When the annual expenditures are adjusted for the changes in food prices over the period, it would seem that these farm families have spent more for food over the past 15 years than would be explained by the price increases. Their expenditure increase from 1946 to 1947, however, seems to be somewhat less than the average change in food prices from 1946 to 1947.

Spending for Food Per Person, Selected Farm Families, 1932-47

Year	Expenditure				Expenditure adjusted for price change 3/			
	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Iowa	Kansas	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Iowa	Kansas
1932	\$34	1/	1/	1/	\$38	1/	1/	1/
1933	34	2/ \$37	1/	1/	36	2/ \$39	1/	1/
1934	40	2/ 43	2/ \$32	\$36	37	2/ 40	\$30	\$33
1935	45	2/ 51	2/ 45	37	38	2/ 42	38	31
1936	53	56	2/ 50	47	46	48	43	41
1937	62	60	2/ 51	53	52	50	42	44
1938	57	52	50	51	53	48	46	47
1939	57	53	50	49	53	49	46	45
1940	57	57	49	47	53	53	45	44
1941	65	64	61	52	54	53	50	43
1942	80	79	73	66	55	54	50	46
1943	90	86	70	81	55	52	43	49
1944	98	91	82	95	59	55	49	57
1945	104	92	87	96	62	55	52	57
1946	126	117	106	116	64	59	53	59
1947	146	137	136	135	59	56	55	55

Relative expenditure, 1937-40 = 100

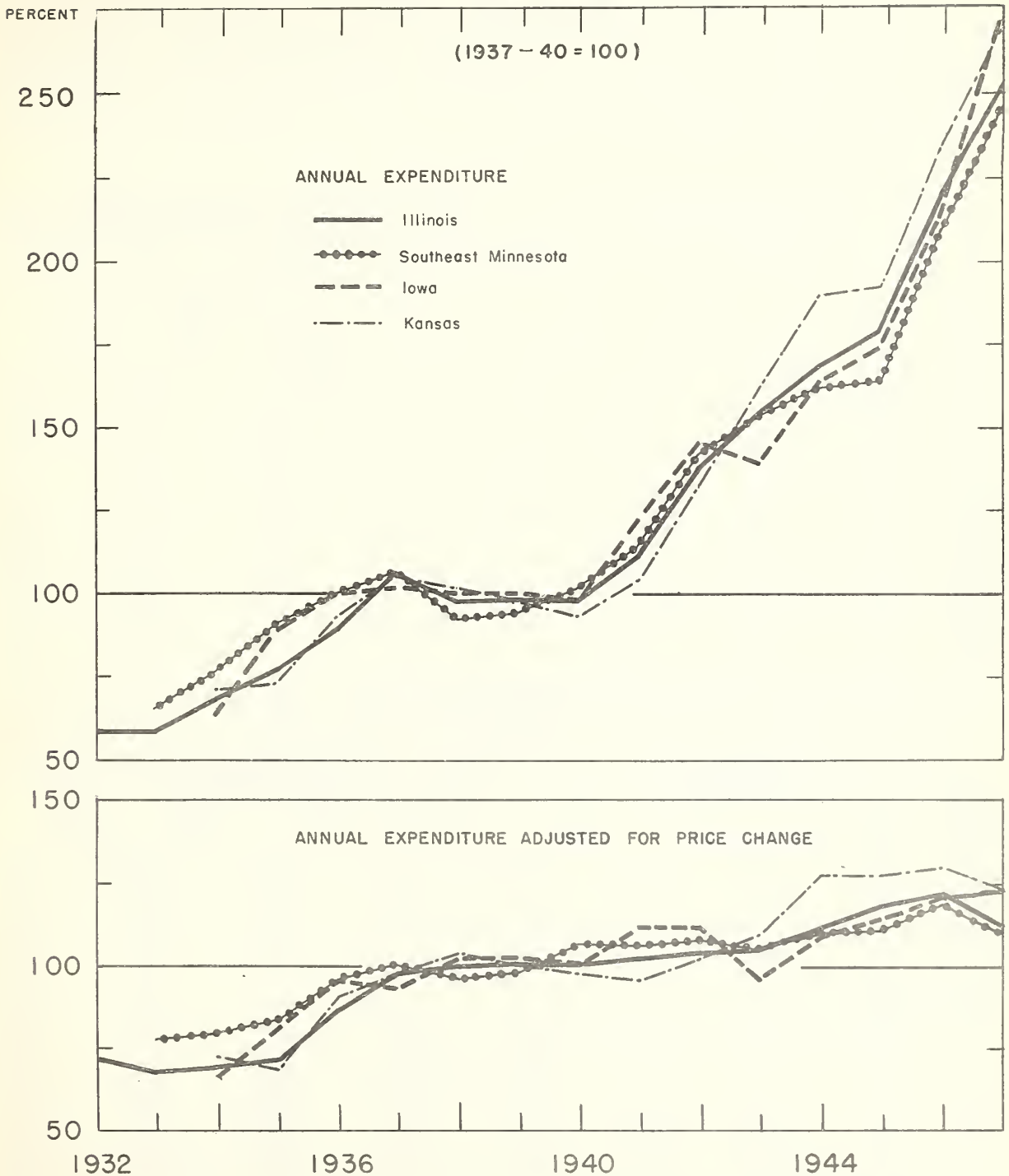
Year	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Iowa	Kansas	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Iowa	Kansas
	Unadjusted				Adjusted for price change			
1932	59	1/	1/	1/	72	1/	1/	1/
1933	59	2/ 66	1/	1/	68	2/ 78	1/	1/
1934	69	2/ 77	64	72	70	2/ 80	67	73
1935	78	2/ 91	90	74	72	2/ 84	82	69
1936	91	100	100	94	87	96	96	91
1937	107	107	102	106	98	100	93	98
1938	98	93	100	102	100	96	102	104
1939	98	95	100	98	100	98	102	100
1940	98	102	98	94	100	106	100	98
1941	112	114	122	104	102	106	111	96
1942	138	141	146	132	104	108	111	102
1943	155	154	140	162	104	104	96	109
1944	169	162	164	190	111	110	109	127
1945	179	164	174	192	117	110	116	127
1946	219	208	211	233	120	118	118	130
1947	252	245	271	270	112	111	122	121

1/ Date not available. 2/ Estimated. 3/ 1910-14 = 100.

Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to state colleges in Illinois, Southeast Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas.

SPENDING FOR FOOD PER PERSON

SELECTED FARM FAMILIES, 1932-47



For clothing, as well as for food, the general pattern of year-to-year changes in expenditures is much the same in each of the four States.

Adjusting the year-to-year expenditure figures for changes in prices paid for clothing shows that much, but not all, of the increase over the years can be attributed to price changes. From 1942 to 1945, the clothing expenditures of these families did not increase as much as would have been expected had they continued to buy the same clothing at the prices then prevailing. The higher clothing expenditures of 1946 and 1947, on the other hand, amounted to more than the general price increases for clothing in these years.

Spending for Clothing Per Person, Selected Farm Families, 1932-47

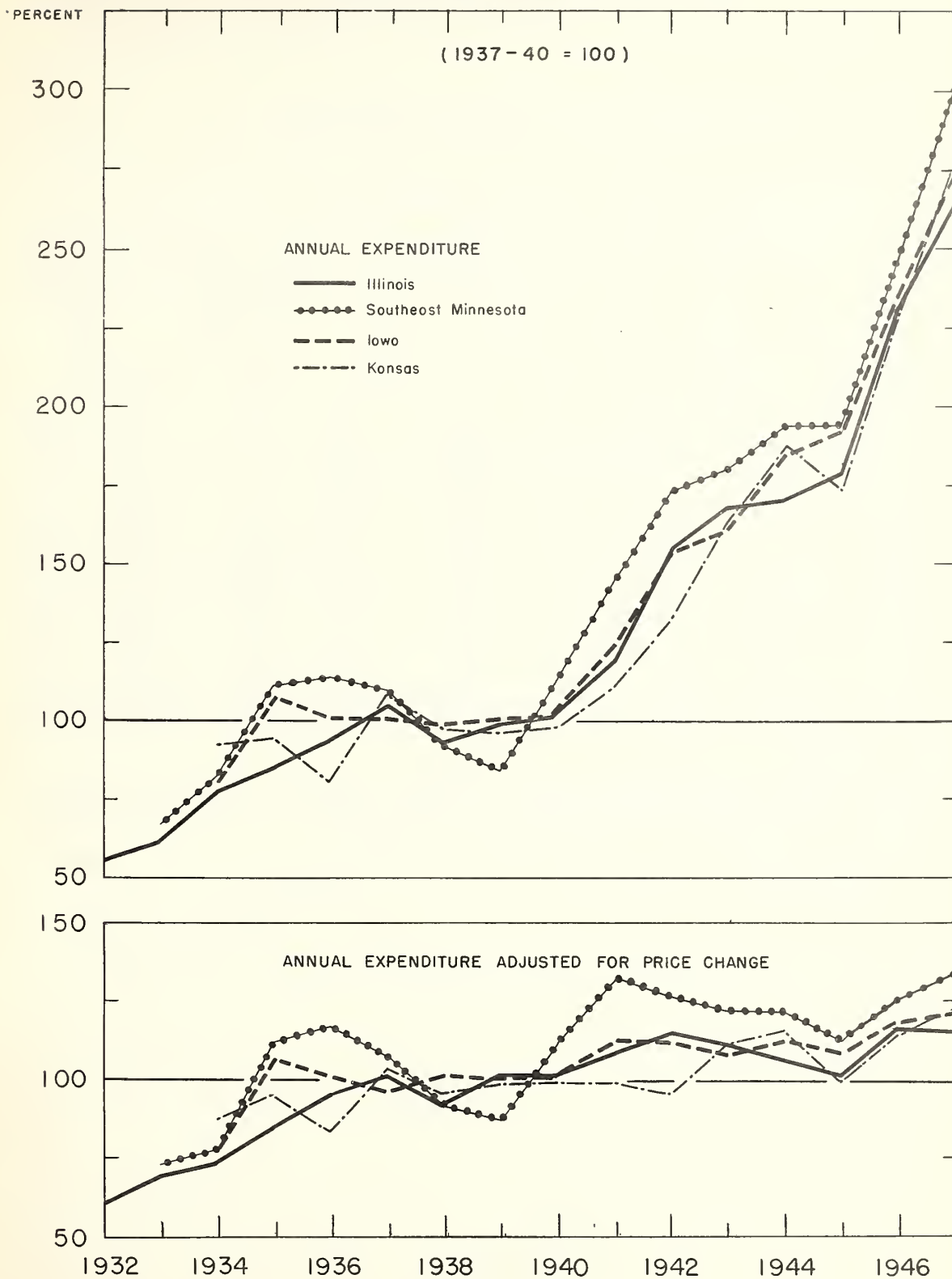
Year	Expenditure				Expenditure adjusted for price change			
	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Iowa	Kansas	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Iowa	Kansas
1910-14 = 100								
1932	\$22	1/	1/	1/	\$19	1/	1/	1/
1933	25	2/ \$18	1/	1/	22	2/ \$15	1/	1/
1934	31	2/ 21	\$28	\$29	23	2/ 16	\$22	\$22
1935	34	2/ 29	37	30	27	2/ 23	30	24
1936	37	30	36	26	30	24	28	21
1937	42	29	36	34	32	22	27	26
1938	37	24	35	31	29	19	28	24
1939	39	22	35	30	32	18	28	25
1940	41	30	35	31	32	23	28	25
1941	47	38	44	34	34	27	31	25
1942	61	45	54	41	36	26	31	24
1943	66	47	56	51	35	25	30	27
1944	67	51	65	60	33	25	31	29
1945	71	51	67	55	32	23	2/ 30	25
1946	92	65	81	73	37	26	33	29
1947	105	79	97	89	37	28	34	31
Relative expenditure, 1937-40 = 100								
Year	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Iowa	Kansas	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Iowa	Kansas
	Unadjusted				Adjusted for price change			
1932	56	1/	1/	1/	61	1/	1/	1/
1933	62	67	1/	1/	70	73	1/	1/
1934	78	82	81	92	74	78	79	88
1935	85	111	107	94	86	112	108	96
1936	93	114	101	81	96	117	101	84
1937	105	110	101	109	102	107	97	104
1938	93	92	99	97	93	93	101	96
1939	100	84	100	96	102	88	101	100
1940	102	113	101	98	102	112	101	100
1941	119	145	124	108	109	132	112	100
1942	154	173	153	131	115	127	112	96
1943	168	180	160	162	112	122	108	108
1944	170	193	184	188	103	122	112	116
1945	178	193	191	174	102	112	108	100
1946	231	247	232	230	117	126	118	117
1947	264	302	275	280	117	134	121	124

1/ Data not available. 2/ Estimated.

Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to state colleges in Illinois, Southeast Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas.

SPENDING FOR CLOTHING PER PERSON

SELECTED FARM FAMILIES, 1932-47



Changes over the years in amounts spent for house furnishings and equipment by three of the State groups of account-keeping families followed a similar pattern. Much larger sums were spent in 1946 and again in 1947 in each of the three States.

Spending for House Furnishings and Equipment
Selected Farm Families, 1930-47

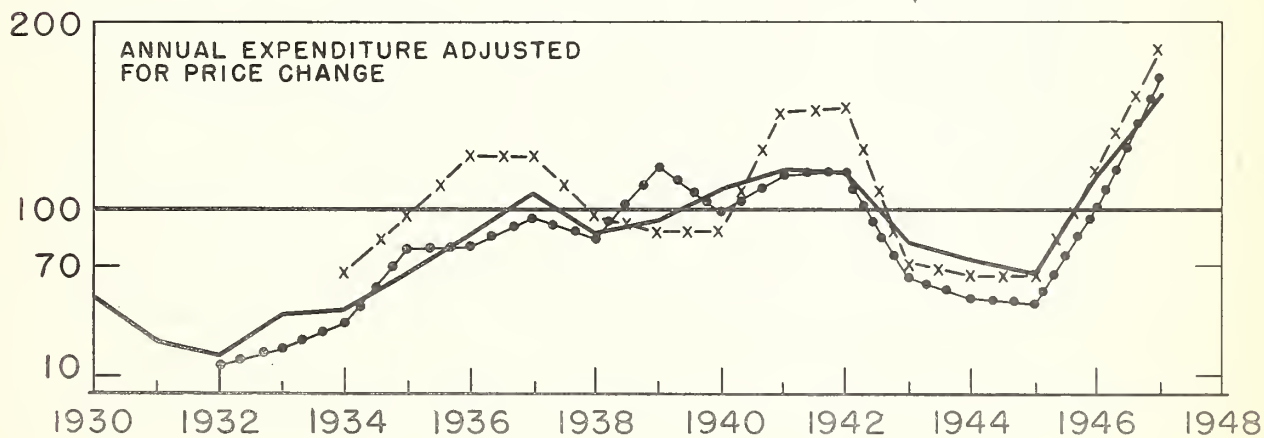
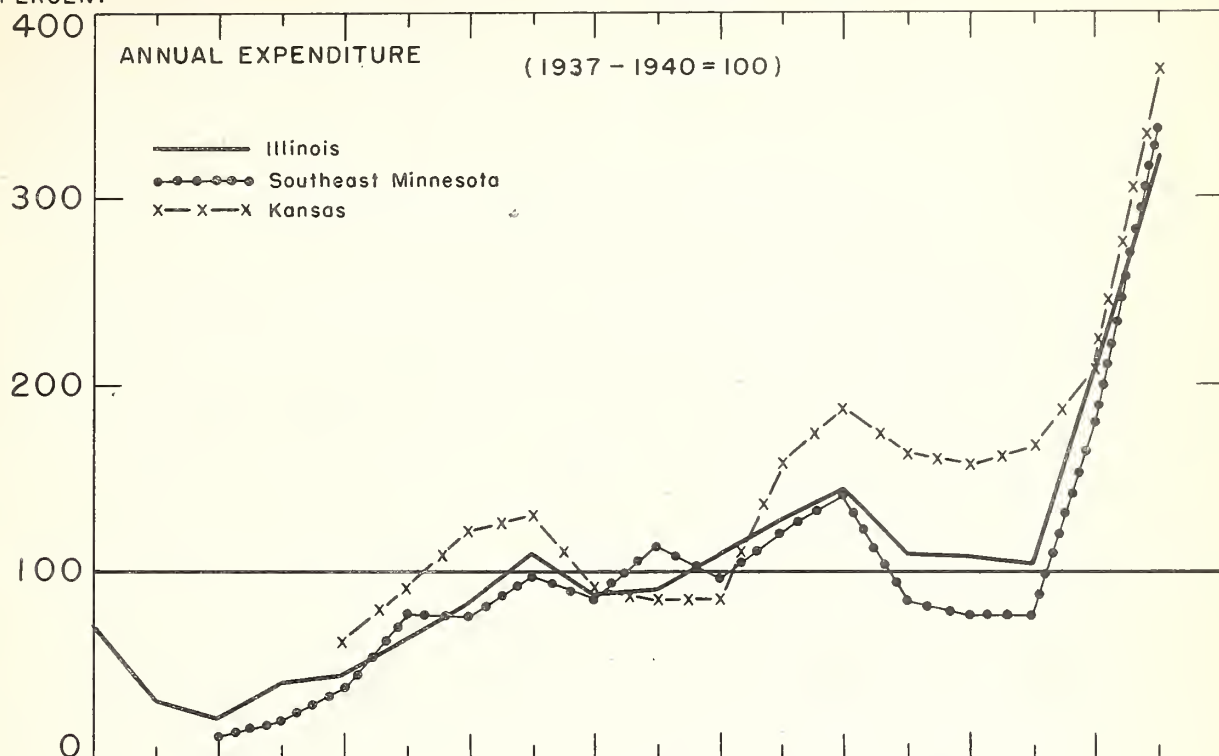
Year	Expenditure			Relative expenditure, 1937-40 = 100					
	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Kansas	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Kansas	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Kansas
				Unadjusted			Adjusted for price change		
1930..	83	1/	1/	74	1/	1/	55.9	1/	1/
1931..	38	1/	1/	34	1/	1/	30.4	1/	1/
1932..	26	16	1/	23	16	1/	24.3	16.7	1/
1933..	45	24	1/	40	24	1/	43.7	26.4	1/
1934..	51	38	63	45	38	64	45.0	38.9	64.3
1935..	75	76	93	66	77	94	66.8	77.8	95.1
1936..	94	76	123	83	77	124	85.1	79.2	128.7
1937..	126	97	131	112	98	133	108.1	94.4	128.7
1938..	99	84	93	88	85	94	87.5	84.7	95.1
1939..	104	118	85	92	119	86	94.8	122.2	88.1
1940..	122	97	86	108	98	87	109.4	98.6	88.1
1941..	145	123	158	129	124	160	120.3	116.7	151.0
1942..	164	143	186	145	144	188	119.1	118.1	155.2
1943..	124	85	96	110	86	97	80.2	62.5	71.3
1944..	121	77	92	107	78	93	72.9	52.8	64.3
1945..	118	76	100	105	77	101	65.6	48.6	64.3
1946..	237	178	207	210	180	210	116.6	100.0	117.5
1947..	367	335	366	325	338	370	160.4	168.1	184.6

1/ Data not available.

Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to state colleges in Illinois, Southeast Minnesota, and Kansas.

SPENDING FOR HOUSE FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

PERCENT
SELECTED FARM FAMILIES, 1930 - 47



U.S. DEPT OF AGRI.

NEG. 8810-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: ANNUAL SUMMARIES OF FARM AND FAMILY ACCOUNTS SUBMITTED TO STATE COLLEGES IN ILLINOIS, SOUTHEAST MINNESOTA, AND KANSAS.

Outlays for gifts and contributions by account-keeping farm families went up a very great deal from 1940 to 1947. The rate of increase was much the same in each of the three States. (The data for Minnesota for this item were not reported separately.)

Spending for Gifts and Contributions,
Selected Farm Families, 1930-47

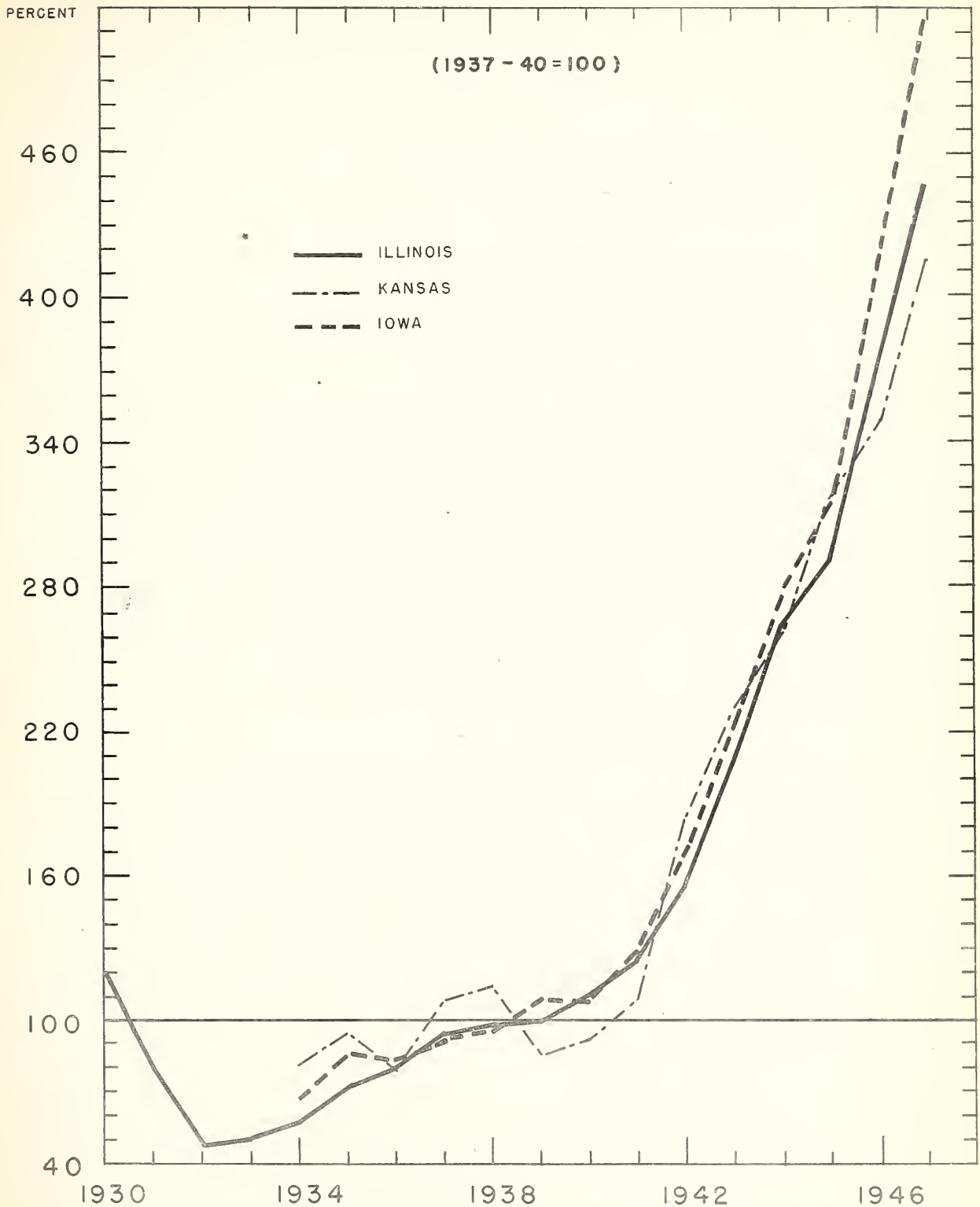
Year	Expenditure			Relative expenditure		
	Illinois	Iowa	Kansas	Illinois	Iowa	Kansas
				1937-40 = 100		
1930.....	\$103	1/	1/	120	1/	1/
1931.....	70	1/	1/	81	1/	1/
1932.....	43	1/	1/	50	1/	1/
1933.....	44	1/	1/	51	1/	1/
1934.....	50	\$49	\$53	58	66	82
1935.....	62	63	62	72	85	95
1936.....	70	61	52	81	82	80
1937.....	82	68	70	95	92	108
1938.....	84	70	74	98	95	114
1939.....	85	80	55	99	108	85
1940.....	95	80	60	110	108	92
1941.....	107	95	71	124	128	109
1942.....	133	126	120	155	170	185
1943.....	176	164	150	205	222	231
1944.....	227	206	170	264	278	262
1945.....	250	232	207	291	314	318
1946.....	317	288	227	369	389	349
1947.....	382	364	270	444	492	415

1/ Data not available.

Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to state colleges in Illinois, Iowa and Kansas.

SPENDING FOR GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

SELECTED FARM FAMILIES, 1930-47



Food is the largest item of family expenditure for farm operator families, as shown by a study of family living of a sample of North Central and Southern farm operator families in 1945. This was true at each income level. In the North, expenditures for total housing (namely, repairs and insurance on the farm dwelling or "housing," household operation, furnishings, and cost of lodging away from home) were second in importance with clothing expenditures next. In contrast, in the South, clothing ranked second followed by housing expenditures. Lower expenditures for fuel in the South and fewer farms with electricity account in large part for the smaller amounts spent for housing and household operation in the South.

When families are classified by income, larger sums are spent at the upper income levels for the various items of family living. At the lower incomes, a larger share goes for food, clothing, and shelter. With more money available, the families tend to devote a larger share of their spending to such items as recreation, automobiles, gifts and contributions.

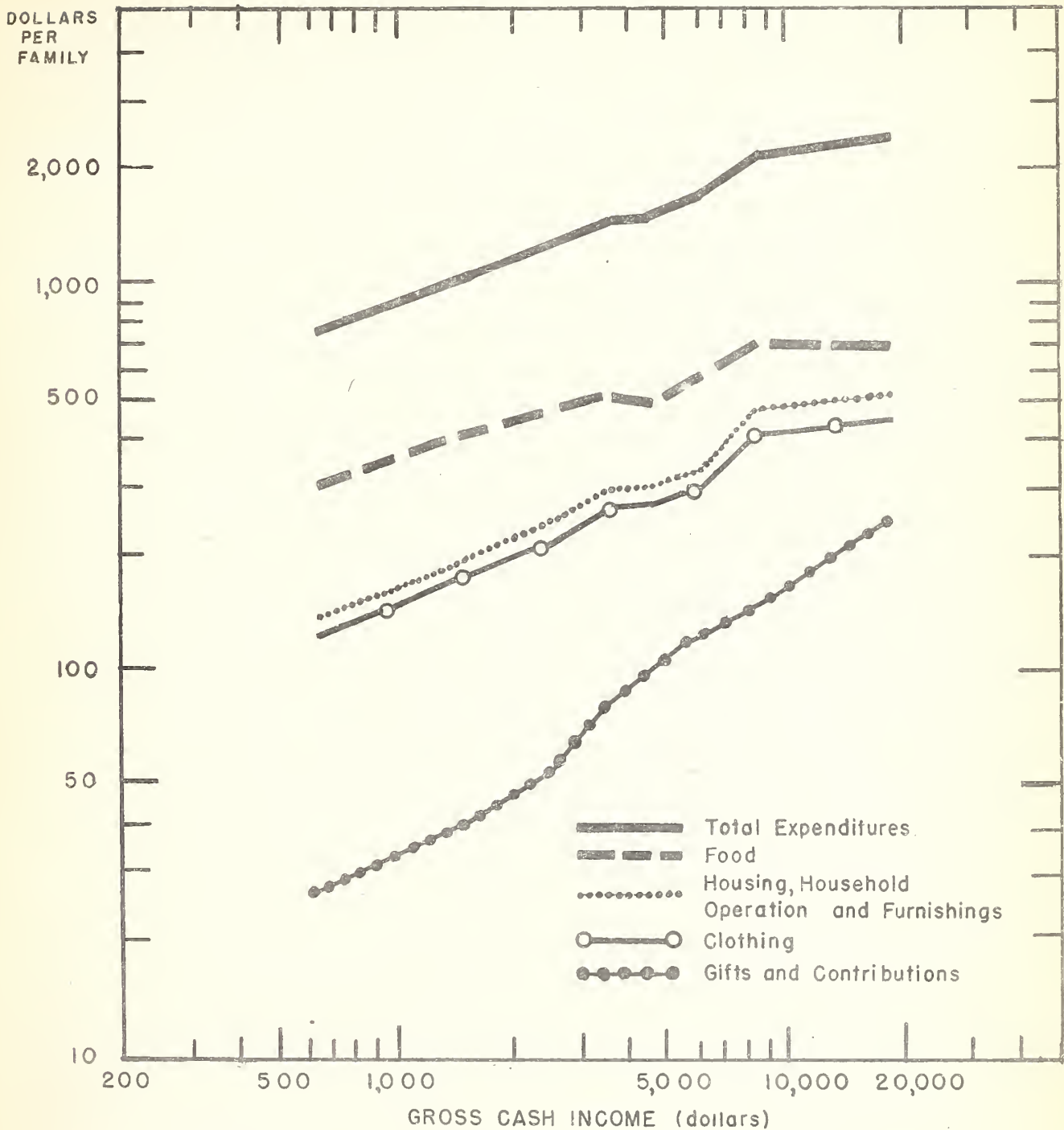
Although families in the higher income classes tend to spend more for each of the various categories of family living, there is a difference in the rate of increased spending for the various categories. The charts on the following pages are designed to show the rate change in expenditures for selected items of family living in relation to the rate of change in gross cash income. ^{1/} The steepness of the expenditure line for any category tells us how fast expenditures increase in relation to a given percent change in income. Thus, in the North Central States in 1945, when the gross cash income is increased 10 percent--say from \$1,000 to \$1,100--food expenditures increase on the average 2.5 percent, housing, 4.1 percent, clothing 3.9 percent and outlays for gifts and contributions go up 6.7 percent. In the South, the corresponding increases in expenditure for a 10 percent increase in income are: food 2.7 percent, clothing 3.7 percent, housing 5.4 percent and gifts and contributions 6.6 percent.

^{1/} Gross cash income is the sum of receipts from farm marketings, government payments, wages and salaries from off farm work and other nonfarm income. Not all of the gross cash income is available to the family for family living, since it must cover production expenses as well. Other studies by this Bureau have deducted farm production expenses before classifying families by income--and thus studied family expenditures in relation to net income. In this study the net income figure was not available and so the families were sorted by gross income. That such a classification has value in the study of income-expenditure relationships is shown by the data given here. A publication now in preparation will further explore the implications and usefulness of this method of classification.

(Continued)

SPENDING FOR FAMILY LIVING

AVERAGE EXPENDITURES FOR SELECTED ITEMS, BY GROSS CASH INCOME, NORTH CENTRAL FARM OPERATOR FAMILIES, 1945



Average Family Living Expenditures of North Central and Southern
Farm Operator Families by gross cash income, 1945

Gross cash income class (dollars) <u>1/</u>	Total expend- itures	Food	Cloth- ing	Housing, opera- tion and furnish- ing	Person- al care and recrea- tion <u>2/</u>	Medi- cal care	Gifts and contri- butions	Other <u>3/</u>	Average family size <u>4/</u>
North Central <u>5/</u>									
All incomes <u>6/</u> ..	1,425	490	257	285	117	101	88	87	3.7
0-999.....	772	299	125	135	62	51	27	73	3.0
1,000-1,999....	1,062	405	179	195	77	99	41	66	3.6
2,000-2,999....	1,228	466	217	244	104	68	55	74	3.7
3,000-3,999....	1,464	489	265	292	127	117	83	91	3.9
4,000-4,999....	1,491	475	272	298	127	114	99	106	3.5
5,000-7,499....	1,638	561	295	329	134	96	122	101	3.9
7,500-9,999....	2,128	694	410	472	173	146	146	87	4.4
10,000 and over	2,291	671	431	509	195	138	236	111	4.4
South <u>5/</u>									
All incomes <u>6/</u> ..	1,038	383	226	159	87	70	40	73	4.1
0-499.....	552	264	112	62	38	35	16	25	3.2
500-999.....	772	319	175	99	59	55	19	46	3.9
1,000-1,499....	877	339	205	122	72	51	22	66	4.5
1,500-1,999....	1,107	418	237	169	90	72	36	85	4.9
2,000-2,999....	1,222	425	266	205	103	76	48	99	4.5
3,000-3,999....	1,394	473	317	233	116	87	59	109	4.5
4,000-4,999....	1,574	540	339	239	145	107	80	124	4.0
5,000-7,499....	1,838	571	381	337	178	148	99	124	4.1
7,500-9,999....	2,334	733	517	460	255	131	110	128	4.6
10,000 and over	2,515	713	482	501	258	185	188	188	3.8

1/ Gross cash income is the sum of receipts from (1) Farm Marketings, (2) Govern-
ment payments, (3) Wages and salaries from off farm work and other nonfarm income.
Farm expenses are not deducted.

2/ Includes expenditure for personal care, recreation, tobacco, reading and formal
education.

3/ Includes transportation and miscellaneous family living expenses.

4/ In year-equivalent persons.

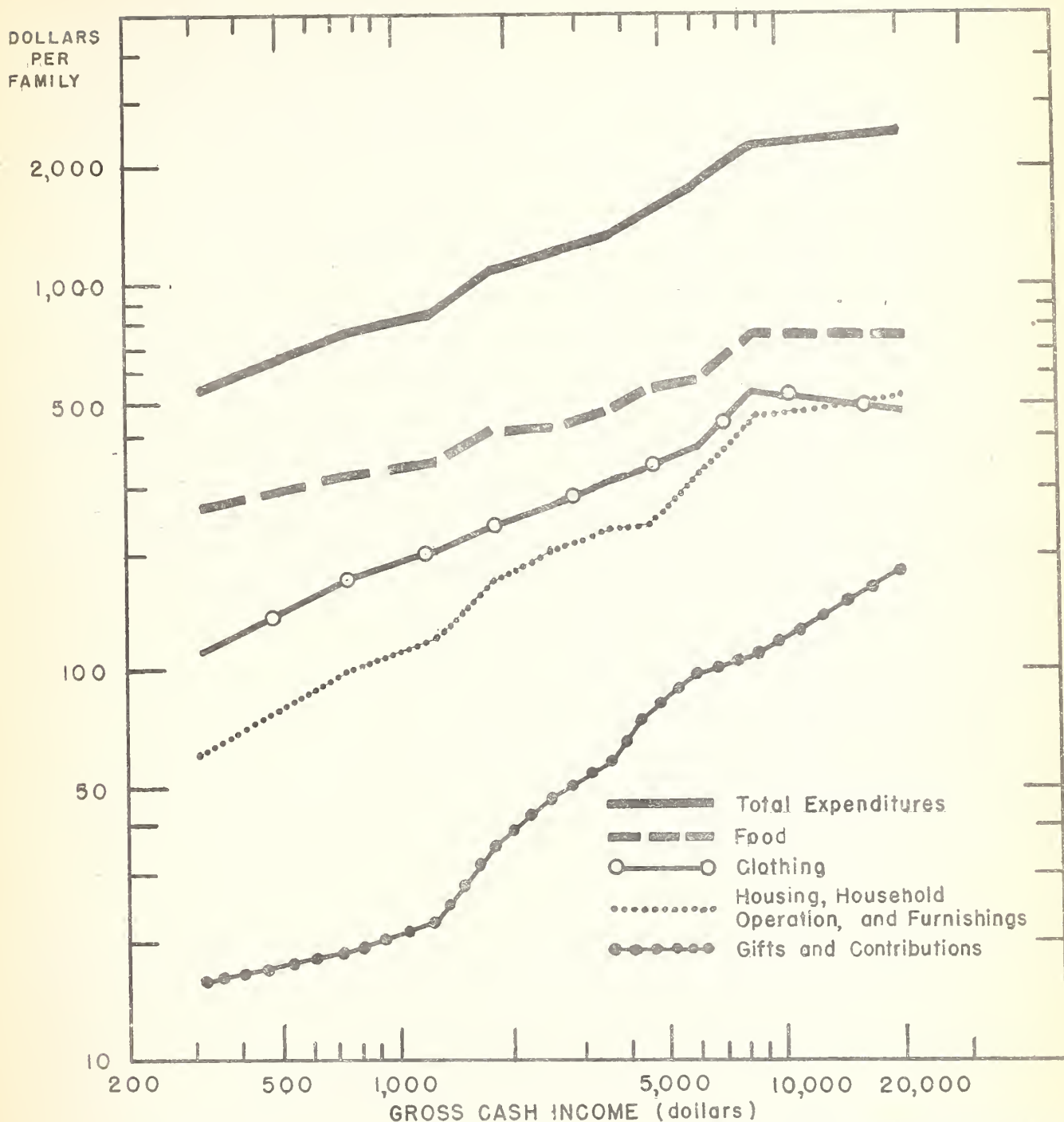
5/ Based on 686 farm operator families in the East and West North Central States
and 1,130 in the South Atlantic, East South Central and West South Central States.

6/ Includes 25 families in the North Central States and 27 families in the Southern
States having unknown incomes.

Source: BHNHE Survey of Farm Family Living Expenses, 1945. (Preliminary)

SPENDING FOR FAMILY LIVING

AVERAGE EXPENDITURES FOR SELECTED ITEMS, BY GROSS CASH INCOME, SOUTHERN FARM OPERATOR FAMILIES, 1945



Production of farm-slaughtered meat for consumption or for sale, per person per year by persons living on farms, U.S.A., 1924-47

Year	Meat (dressed weight)			
	All meat total	Pork excluding lard	Beef	Veal
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1924..	74.0	60.0	10.4	2.9
1925..	71.8	59.2	9.1	2.8
1926..	69.9	58.4	8.0	2.8
1927..	69.3	58.6	7.5	2.6
1928..	66.1	56.9	6.2	2.4
1929..	64.8	56.1	5.9	2.2
1930..	65.6	56.3	6.2	2.4
1931..	69.1	59.1	6.5	2.7
1932..	74.9	62.5	8.6	2.8
1933..	73.6	60.3	9.3	2.9
1934..	72.5	58.7	9.4	3.3
1935..	63.7	52.2	7.7	2.9
1936..	67.8	56.3	7.6	3.0
1937..	65.0	54.3	7.1	2.8
1938..	65.2	54.6	7.2	2.6
1939..	68.6	57.7	7.3	2.8
1940..	70.0	59.0	7.4	2.8
1941..	65.6	54.5	7.5	2.8
1942..	70.9	58.2	8.9	3.0
1943..	85.2	71.0	10.0	3.3
1944..	87.3	70.0	12.1	4.3
1945..	88.1	70.2	12.9	4.1
1946..	88.8	70.6	13.2	4.1
1947..	81.9	65.2	12.0	3.8

Source: Division of Livestock and Poultry Statistics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics--Unpublished data.

These data are shown on semi-logarithmic charts. Across the bottom, the space given to each year is the same. On the side, the four food quantities are spaced so that equal percentage changes have equal space. By looking at the slope of the line you can judge the percentage increase or decrease that has occurred.

To obtain the per capita data for these charts, the food product on farms for home consumption was divided by the total rural farm population.

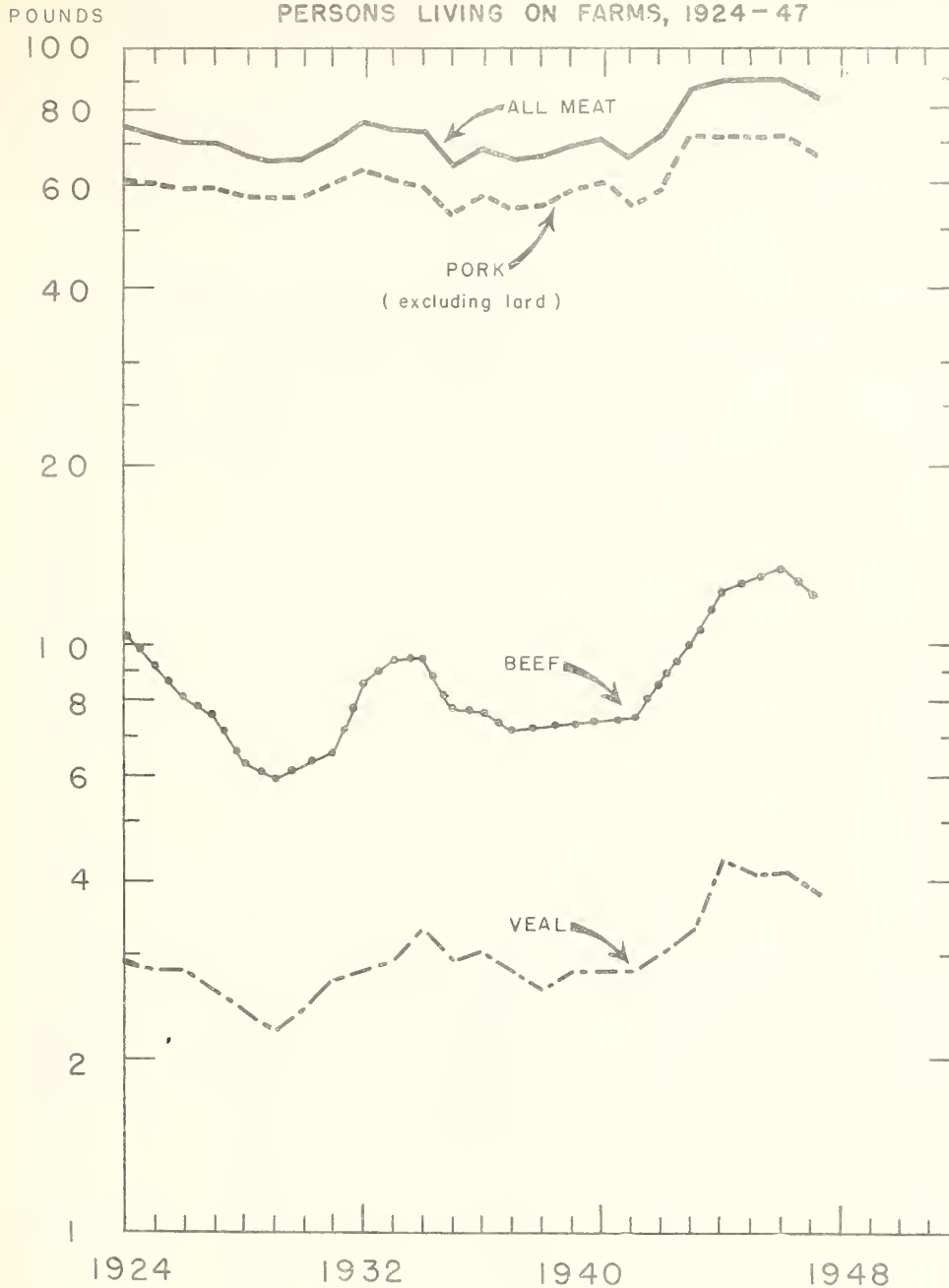
To guess at the factors affecting home-produced meat it is important to look at the separate meats as well as the all-meats. For beef and veal the influence of the war years and the depression are especially pronounced. Both of these brought a marked increase in the consumption by farm people of home-produced beef and veal. Pork was also affected quite a little.

The fact that home-produced meat in 1940 was at a higher level than in 1929 is probably due to the increased use of frozen food lockers.

The sharp drop in consumption of home-produced meat from 1946 to 1947 may be the beginning of a new trend toward prewar levels. On the other hand, it may be a temporary drop due to higher prices received by farmers for these products. High prices tend to exert pressure upon the farmer to sell more of his meat on the market rather than to keep it for home consumption. However, farm slaughter of meat is still appreciably higher than before the war.

FARM SLAUGHTERED MEAT

PRODUCTION FOR CONSUMPTION OR SALE PER PERSON PER YEAR
PERSONS LIVING ON FARMS, 1924-47



U. S. DEPT. AGR.

NEG. 8819-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: COMPILED BY BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS FROM UNPUBLISHED DATA
SUPPLIED BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

This chart brings out the striking differences among regions. Beef and veal are unimportant in the South and pork unimportant in the West and the North Atlantic regions.

In the U. S. pork is by far the most important home-produced meat. However, in the West, which include the range States, beef and veal come first.

The drop in the consumption of home-produced meat from 1946 to 1947 as shown on chart F-1 is reflected by all the regions. For this period the drop in beef and veal consumption as well as the percentage drop in pork consumption was greatest in the West.

Production of farm-slaughtered meat for consumption or for sale, per person per year by persons living on farms, by region, 1932-47

Year	Pork (excluding lard) dressed weight				
	North Atlantic	East and West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	West
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1932.....	37	76	69	58	34
1933.....	35	73	65	58	33
1934.....	34	69	65	58	30
1935.....	33	61	60	50	24
1936.....	40	65	63	55	26
1937.....	41	60	64	53	26
1938.....	42	59	65	54	26
1939.....	45	62	66	59	30
1940.....	45	66	68	58	29
1941.....	42	60	63	53	28
1942.....	43	65	65	58	30
1943.....	51	76	79	75	38
1944.....	54	71	83	74	36
1945.....	51	76	78	74	34
1946.....	48	75	82	74	34
1947.....	45	67	80	69	30

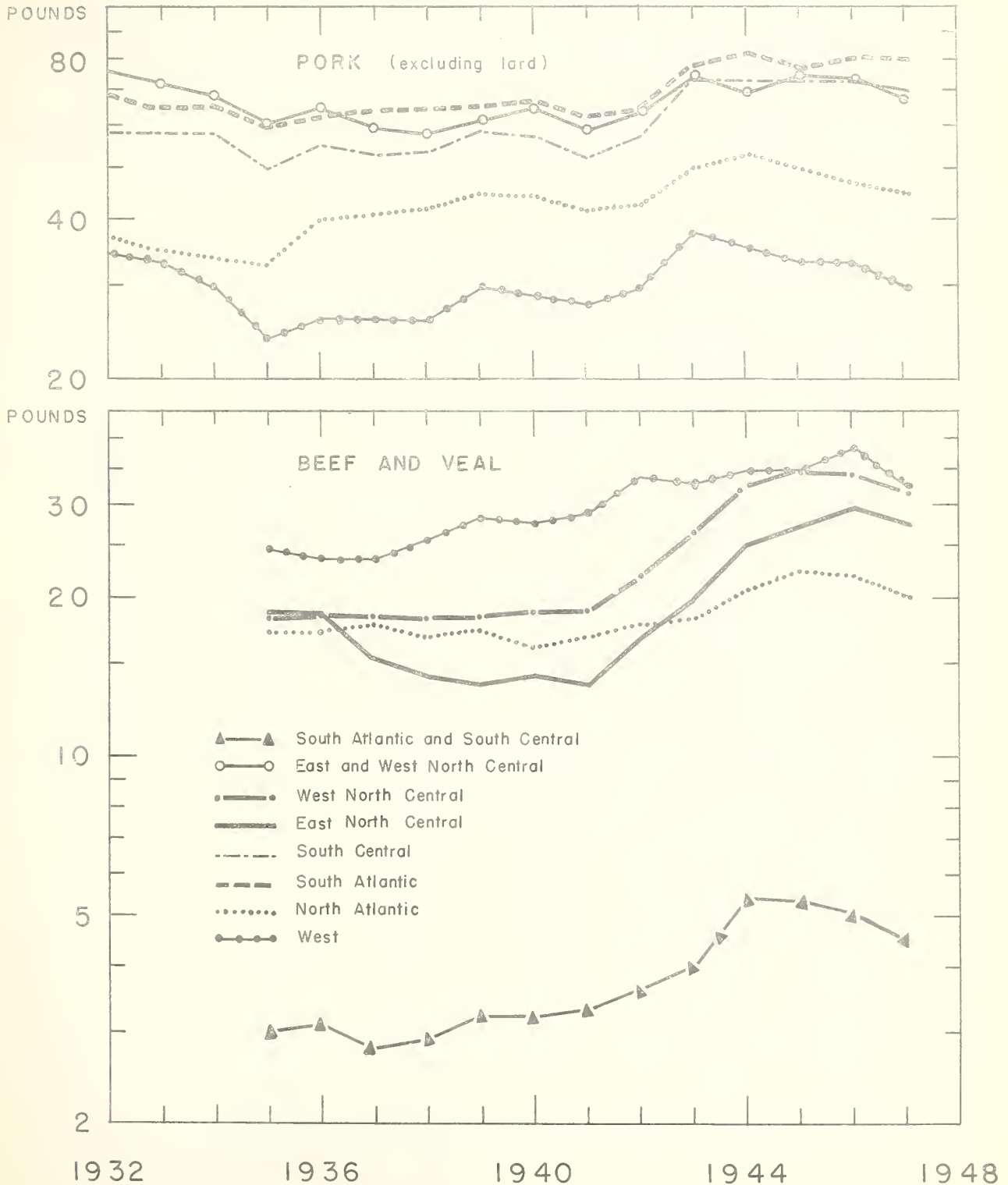
	Beef and veal--dressed weight				
	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South	West
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1935.....	17.2	18.5	18.4	3.0	24.3
1936.....	17.3	18.5	18.4	3.1	23.8
1937.....	17.8	15.2	18.4	2.8	23.8
1938.....	16.8	14.1	18.3	2.9	25.3
1939.....	17.3	13.6	18.4	3.2	28.0
1940.....	16.2	14.1	18.9	3.2	27.6
1941.....	16.8	13.6	18.9	3.3	28.6
1942.....	17.7	16.7	21.9	3.6	33.9
1943.....	18.2	19.8	26.2	4.0	32.8
1944.....	20.7	25.0	32.5	5.4	34.9
1945.....	22.3	27.1	34.5	5.3	34.3
1946.....	21.8	29.1	34.0	5.0	37.4
1947.....	20.2	27.6	31.5	4.5	32.8

Source: Division of Livestock and Poultry Statistics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics--unpublished data.

FARM SLAUGHTERED MEAT, BY REGION

PRODUCTION FOR CONSUMPTION OR SALE PER PERSON PER YEAR

PERSONS LIVING ON FARMS, 1932 - 47



During the years 1941 to 1946 there was some tendency for the per capita consumption of home-produced whole milk to increase. The tendency was more pronounced in the South Central and South Atlantic regions than in others. In these regions the consumption of home-produced milk in 1947 also went up but only slightly. For the other regions a slight drop occurred from 1946 to 1947.

Family studies show that the South consumes as much buttermilk and skim milk as whole milk, while in other regions the consumption of these is very small. Therefore, in appraising differences in milk consumption by regions as shown in this chart one should remember that total milk consumption in the South is not as low as it appears here.

In the East and West North Central regions the home-made butter consumed has been declining rapidly. The decline in the West and North Atlantic has been less marked. In the South which is far above the other regions in the quantity of home-made butter consumed per person, the decline since 1932 has been slight but is continuing.

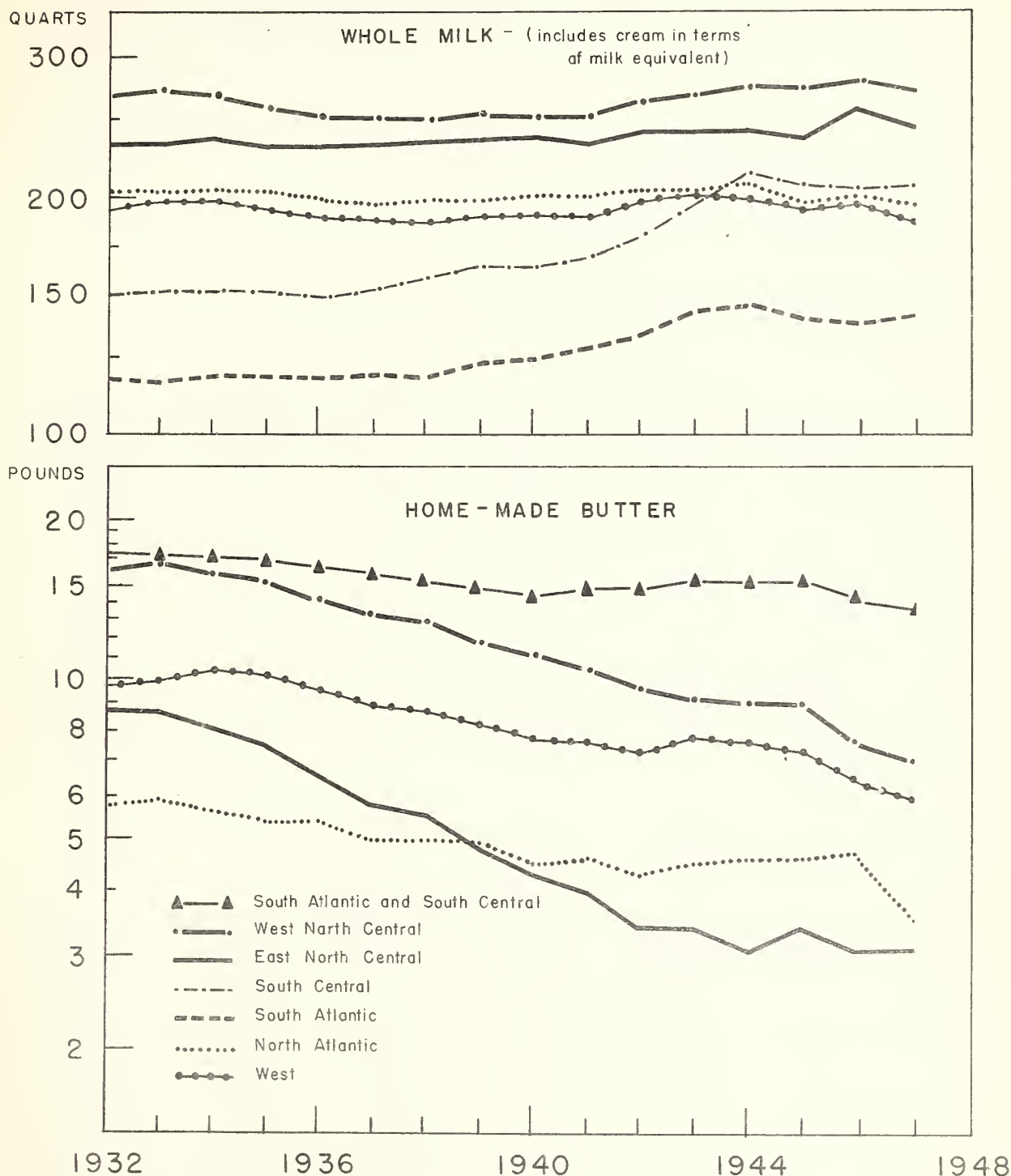
Home-produced whole milk and home-made butter consumed per person
per year by persons living on farms, by region, 1932-47

Year	Milk (in quarts)					
	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	West
1932	203	234	267	117	150	191
1933	202	234	272	116	151	196
1934	204	236	268	119	152	196
1935	202	232	258	118	151	192
1936	199	232	251	118	149	189
1937	195	233	250	119	152	186
1938	197	235	250	117	156	185
1939	196	237	253	123	162	189
1940	200	236	251	125	161	189
1941	200	234	254	129	166	189
1942	203	240	263	134	179	196
1943	204	241	269	144	195	201
1944	207	242	275	146	212	199
1945	196	239	274	140	205	193
1946	200	257	277	137	204	195
1947	195	245	271	141	206	186
	Butter (in pounds)					
	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South	West	
1932	5.8	8.7	16.0	17.2	9.6	
1933	5.9	8.7	16.4	17.0	9.9	
1934	5.7	8.1	15.6	17.0	10.4	
1935	5.4	7.5	15.2	16.7	10.1	
1936	5.4	6.6	14.0	16.2	9.5	
1937	5.0	5.8	13.2	15.7	8.9	
1938	5.0	5.6	12.8	15.2	8.6	
1939	4.9	4.8	11.6	14.8	8.1	
1940	4.5	4.3	11.0	14.2	7.7	
1941	4.6	4.0	10.4	14.6	7.6	
1942	4.3	3.4	9.6	14.9	7.3	
1943	4.5	3.4	9.1	15.2	7.8	
1944	4.6	3.1	9.0	15.2	7.6	
1945	4.6	3.4	8.9	15.2	7.3	
1946	4.7	3.1	7.6	14.4	6.5	
1947	3.6	3.1	7.2	13.7	6.1	

Source: Division of Dairy Statistics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

HOME-PRODUCED WHOLE MILK AND HOME-MADE BUTTER

CONSUMPTION PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY REGION PERSONS LIVING ON FARMS, 1932-47



1944 was the peak year for the consumption of home-produced eggs for most of the regions. The trend has been downward since that time for all of the regions except the East North Central which had slight increase in 1946 and then a drop in 1947.

Since 1945 the consumption of home-produced chickens has been downward. Over this period the greatest percentage decrease was in the North Atlantic region and the smallest decrease in the West North Central.

It is of interest that the consumption of both home-produced eggs and chickens is relatively low in the South.

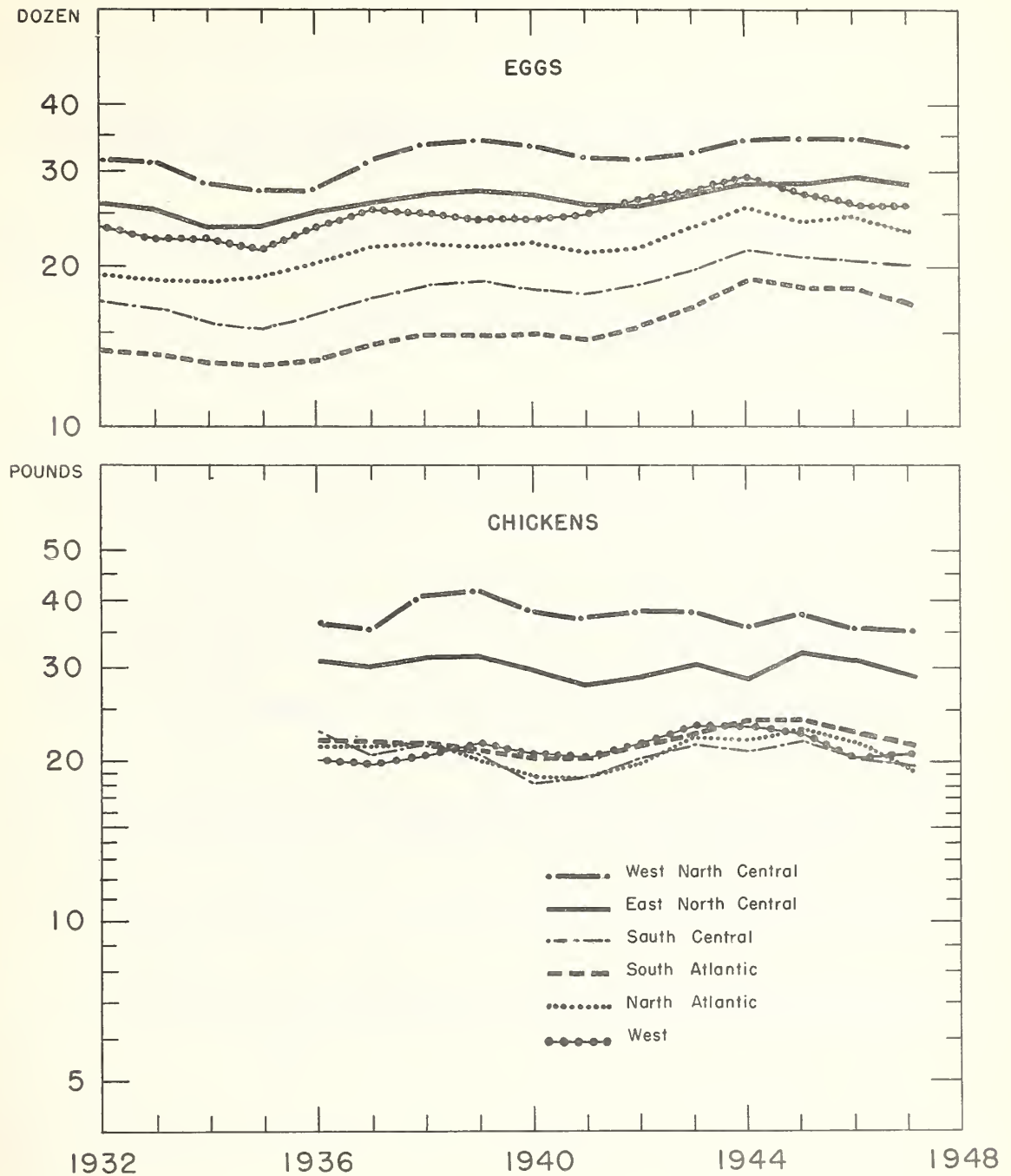
Home-produced eggs and chickens consumed per person per year by persons living on farms, by region, 1932-47

Year	Eggs					
	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	West
	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen
1932.....	19.1	26.0	31.5	13.9	17.3	23.8
1933.....	18.9	25.6	31.2	13.6	16.8	22.8
1934.....	18.8	23.7	28.4	13.2	15.6	22.1
1935.....	19.0	23.7	27.5	13.0	15.2	21.6
1936.....	20.3	25.1	27.8	13.4	16.1	23.3
1937.....	21.7	26.1	31.2	14.2	17.4	25.1
1938.....	22.0	27.1	33.8	14.8	18.4	25.0
1939.....	21.7	27.8	34.3	14.8	18.7	24.5
1940.....	22.0	27.2	33.4	14.8	18.1	24.4
1941.....	21.1	26.0	31.9	14.6	17.7	25.0
1942.....	21.8	26.0	31.8	15.3	18.5	26.2
1943.....	23.7	27.1	32.4	16.6	19.8	27.6
1944.....	25.7	28.4	34.7	18.8	21.3	29.2
1945.....	24.1	28.4	34.8	18.1	20.9	27.3
1946.....	24.4	29.2	34.5	18.1	20.6	26.0
1947.....	23.1	28.4	33.3	16.9	20.2	25.8
	Chickens (live weight)					
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1936.....	21.1	30.4	36.2	21.5	22.5	19.9
1937.....	21.0	29.8	34.9	21.3	20.4	19.4
1938.....	21.5	31.0	40.4	21.4	21.1	20.4
1939.....	20.1	31.2	41.5	20.8	20.4	21.2
1940.....	18.6	29.3	37.4	20.1	18.1	20.4
1941.....	18.3	27.9	36.8	20.1	19.2	20.1
1942.....	19.5	28.5	37.8	21.2	20.2	21.4
1943.....	21.9	30.1	37.6	22.3	21.5	23.0
1944.....	21.7	28.6	35.0	23.5	20.8	22.9
1945.....	22.6	31.8	37.1	23.6	21.6	22.3
1946.....	21.4	30.7	34.9	22.1	20.3	20.3
1947.....	19.2	28.2	34.8	21.0	19.4	20.6

Source: Division of Livestock and Poultry Statistics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

HOME - PRODUCED EGGS AND CHICKENS

CONSUMPTION PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY REGION
PERSONS LIVING ON FARMS, 1932 - 47



U. S. DEPT. AGR.

NEG. 8822-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

SOURCE: COMPILED BY BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS USING DATA SUPPLIED BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Children attending a school serving a full lunch had diets that were higher in calories and most nutrients than the diets of children in a school where no lunch was served.

The comparison was made of the nutritive quality of diets of children in an urban elementary school serving a lunch and in one serving no lunch, for the fall of 1946 and again for the spring of 1947. The food eaten at home and at school were both considered; however, no other food bought and eaten away from home has been included. The children were selected from the 3rd to 6th grades of each school. The two schools served neighborhoods in which families were socially and economically similar.

The calories and eight nutrients in the food as it was brought into the kitchen without adjustment for vitamin losses in cooking were compared with the recommended dietary allowances of the National Research Council. Each diet has been classified by quality into one of two groups according to the degree to which it met the recommended allowances, as follows:

(1) 67 percent or more

(2) 66 percent or less

This is a rough division and a wide range of diet quality was found in both groups.

Some diets would have been graded less satisfactory especially in ascorbic acid, thiamine and niacin, if adjustment had been made for losses of vitamins during cooking. Any such adjustment, however, would be expected to affect the diets of the children with school lunches and those without school lunches similarly.

Charts F-5 and F-6 illustrate that in the fall of 1946 and again in the spring of 1947 the lunch-school children's diets were better in most dietary essentials than the no-lunch-school children's diets. In each season the percentage of children with diets containing at least 67 percent of recommended allowances was greater for the lunch-school group than for the no-lunch-school group, 76 percent as compared to 53 percent in the fall and 79 percent as compared to 60 percent in the spring.

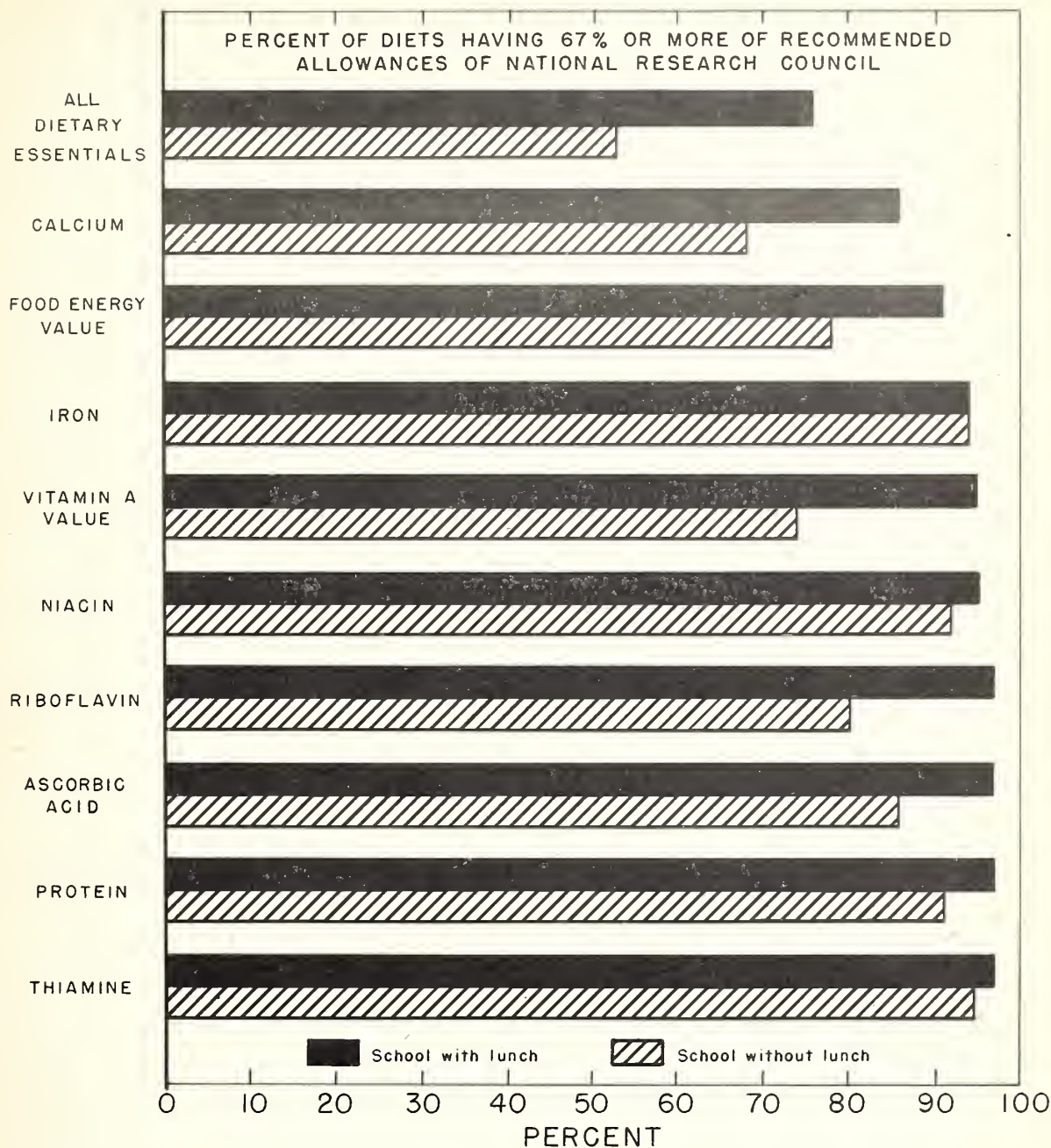
In the fall, five dietary essentials were specially short in the diets of the children in the no-lunch school. The nutrients in which ten percent or more of the diets contained less than 67 percent of recommended allowances were calcium, vitamin A value, food energy value, riboflavin and ascorbic acid. But only one nutrient, calcium, was specially short in the diets of the lunch-school children; and in this nutrient only 14 percent of the diets in the school serving lunch were unsatisfactory compared with 32 percent of the diets in the school without lunches.

The better quality of the diets in the school with lunch reflects the relatively large quantities of vegetables, fruits and milk consumed by the children who took advantage of the lunches served at school. On the average, the children getting lunch at school four or five times a week consumed about 115 percent more green and yellow vegetables, 45 percent more potatoes and sweetpotatoes, 35 percent more of other fruits and vegetables and 10 percent more milk than children getting no school lunch. Eggs and dry beans, peas and nuts were consumed to a somewhat lesser degree by children getting 4 or 5 lunches at school than by the children getting no lunches at school; all other food groups showed about the same or slightly higher consumption for the children with lunches.

(continued)

SCHOOL LUNCH AND QUALITY OF DIET OF 3RD TO 6TH GRADE CHILDREN, FALL, 1946

SCHOOL WITH LUNCH AND SCHOOL WITHOUT LUNCH
A CITY IN MARYLAND



The nutritional content of the school lunches based on the food brought into the kitchen showed wide variations from day to day. The average lunch served during the periods of survey, however, approximately one month in the fall of 1946 and the spring of 1947, was enough to supply the children with 35 to 50 percent of their daily allowances for calories, protein, calcium, iron, niacin, thiamine and riboflavin. Vitamin A value and ascorbic acid were furnished in amounts to supply more than 50 percent of the recommended allowances for the children in each period.

In the spring differences between the dietary levels of the children in the school serving lunches and the school serving no lunch were about the same as those shown for the fall. In the diets of the children in the school not serving lunch, there was some improvement in intake of every dietary essential but ascorbic acid. This was lower in the spring in the diets of both sets of children.

SCHOOL LUNCH AND QUALITY OF DIET

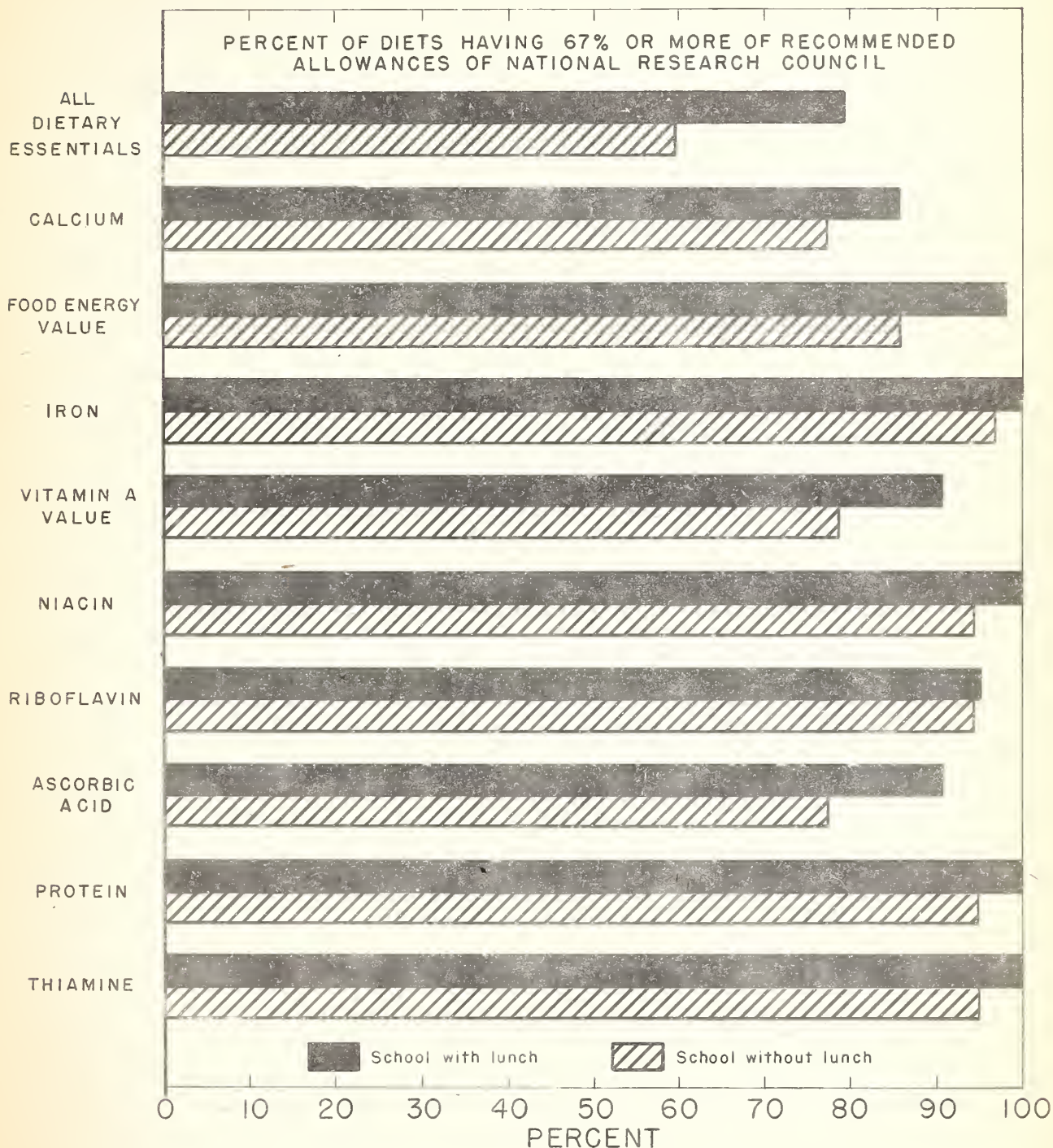
Percent of diets having more or less than 67 percent of recommended allowances in calories and eight nutrients, 3rd to 6th grade school children, school with lunch and school without lunch--A city in Maryland, Oct. 9-Nov. 1, 1946 and May 5-June 1, 1947

Dietary essential and type of school (1)	Diets having specified percentage of recommended allowances 1/			
	Oct. - Nov. 1946		May - June 1947	
	67% or more	66% or less	67% or more	66% or less
	(2) Pct.	(3) Pct.	(4) Pct.	(5) Pct.
<u>Least satisfactory dietary essential</u>				
School: With lunch.....	76	24	79	21
Without lunch.....	53	47	60	40
<u>Calcium</u>				
School: With lunch.....	86	14	86	14
Without lunch.....	68	32	78	22
<u>Food energy value</u>				
School: With lunch.....	91	9	98	2
Without lunch.....	78	22	86	14
<u>Iron</u>				
School: With lunch.....	94	6	100	0
Without lunch.....	94	6	97	3
<u>Vitamin A value</u>				
School: With lunch.....	95	5	91	9
Without lunch.....	74	26	79	21
<u>Niacin</u>				
School: With lunch.....	95	5	100	0
Without lunch.....	92	8	94	6
<u>Riboflavin</u>				
School: With lunch.....	97	3	95	5
Without lunch.....	80	20	94	6
<u>Ascorbic acid</u>				
School: With lunch.....	97	3	91	9
Without lunch.....	86	14	77	23
<u>Protein</u>				
School: With lunch.....	97	3	100	0
Without lunch.....	91	9	95	5
<u>Thiamine</u>				
School: With lunch.....	97	3	100	0
Without lunch.....	94	6	95	5

1/ Recommended dietary allowances of National Research Council, 1948.

SCHOOL LUNCH AND QUALITY OF DIET OF 3 RD TO 6 TH GRADE CHILDREN, SPRING , 1947

SCHOOL WITH LUNCH AND SCHOOL WITHOUT LUNCH
A CITY IN MARYLAND



The data shown in this chart provide further evidence of the effect of income on the foods farm families eat and especially on the quality of their diet. The foods shown here are important sources of vitamin C--a nutrient often inadequate in the diets of farm families.

The relation of income to the place of these foods in the menu of farm families is much the same in the three States, so only the combined picture is shown.

In each State a representative sample of farm families in three counties was visited. Families were eligible if they had prepared 11 or more meals from family food supplies during the preceding week. They reported details of their menus for the past 6 meals. The families in each State were grouped into low, medium and high income classes by criteria decided in each State. The dollar levels of current income for each of the three groups is thus not the same in the three States.

Family meal patterns by income; percent of farm families serving fruits and vegetables during a six-meal period, Rhode Island, Nebraska, and California, March-June 1946

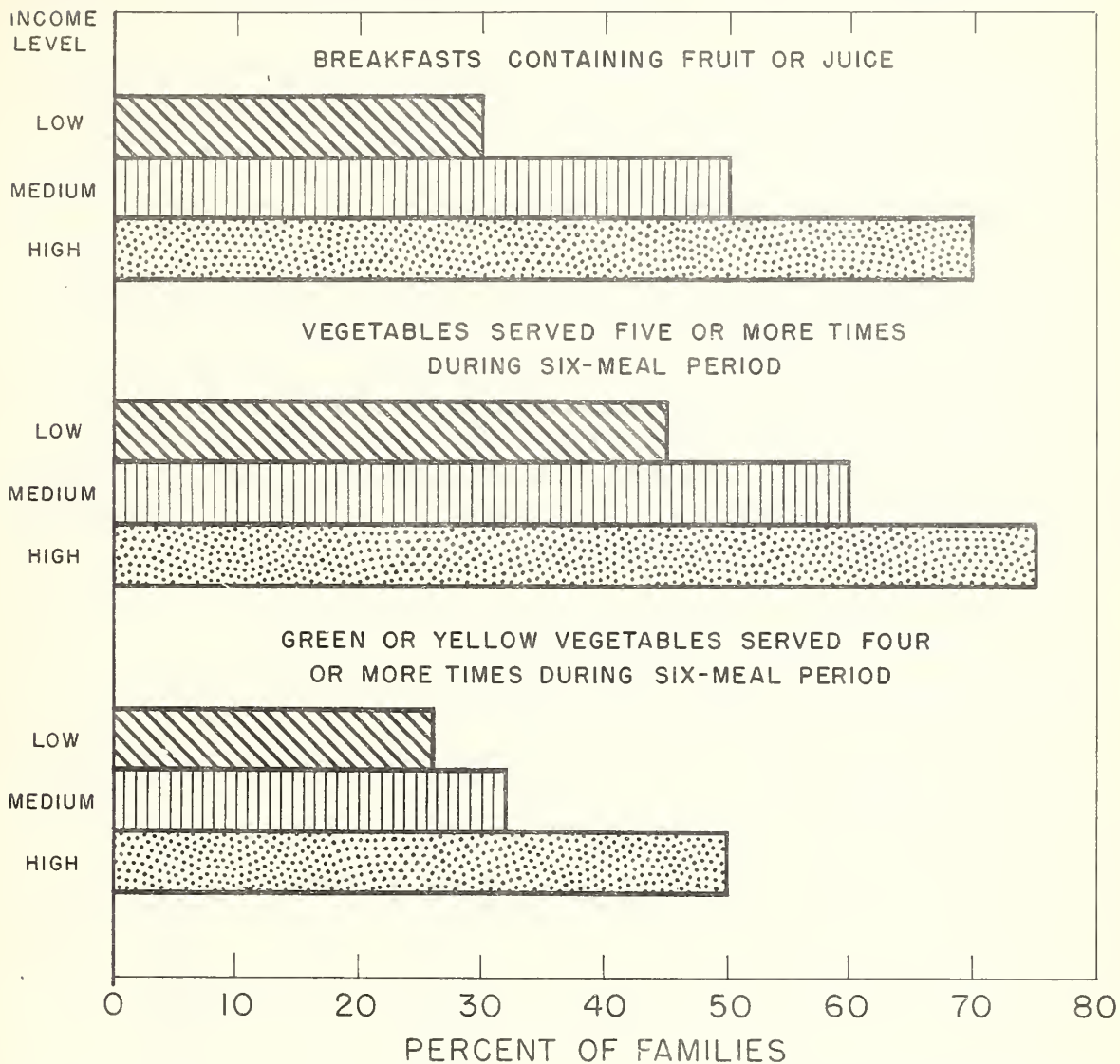
Food	Estimated income level		
	Low	Medium	High
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Percent of breakfasts having fruit or fruit juice.....	30	50	70
Percent serving vegetables 5 or more times during six-meal period <u>1</u> /...	45	60	75
Percent serving green and yellow vegetables 4 or more times during six-meal period.....	26	32	50

1/ Potatoes and dried beans and peas not included.

FAMILY MEAL PATTERNS BY INCOME

PERCENT OF FARM FAMILIES SERVING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
DURING A SIX-MEAL PERIOD

RHODE ISLAND, NEBRASKA, AND CALIFORNIA, MARCH-JUNE, 1946



During the first half of 1948, prices paid by farm families for women's clothing were nearly three times as great as in June 1939 while those for men's clothing had increased somewhat less. The prices for women's clothing rose faster during the war than did prices for men's clothing. Since the end of the war the prices for men's clothing increased at a higher rate although the increase since 1939 is still not as great for men's as for women's clothing.

The difference in the rate of increase between the prices paid for men's and for women's clothing between 1942 and 1945 was due in part to differences in the effectiveness of price control. On the whole, prices of women's clothing were not as easy to control as those for men's clothing because of the greater style factor and because there was less information about costs available for the women's ready-to-wear clothing industry than that of men.

The fact that the index of women's clothing has remained appreciably above that for men's clothing since the end of the war is more difficult to explain. Since Prices Paid by Farmers is an index of actual prices paid and therefore reflects changes in buying practices as well as changes in prices of identical quality of clothing, it is likely that the marked increase in the incomes of farm families may have something to do with this difference. Family expenditure studies show that families with higher incomes tend to pay higher unit prices for the clothes they buy; furthermore, they tend to pay relatively higher prices for women's clothing than for men's clothing. With a shift to higher incomes, therefore, it is likely that women in farm families have moved to higher price brackets in the purchase of their clothing than have men.

Men's and women's clothing prices, 1939 - June 1948

Indexes of prices paid by farm families for men's and women's clothing
(June 15, 1939 = 100)

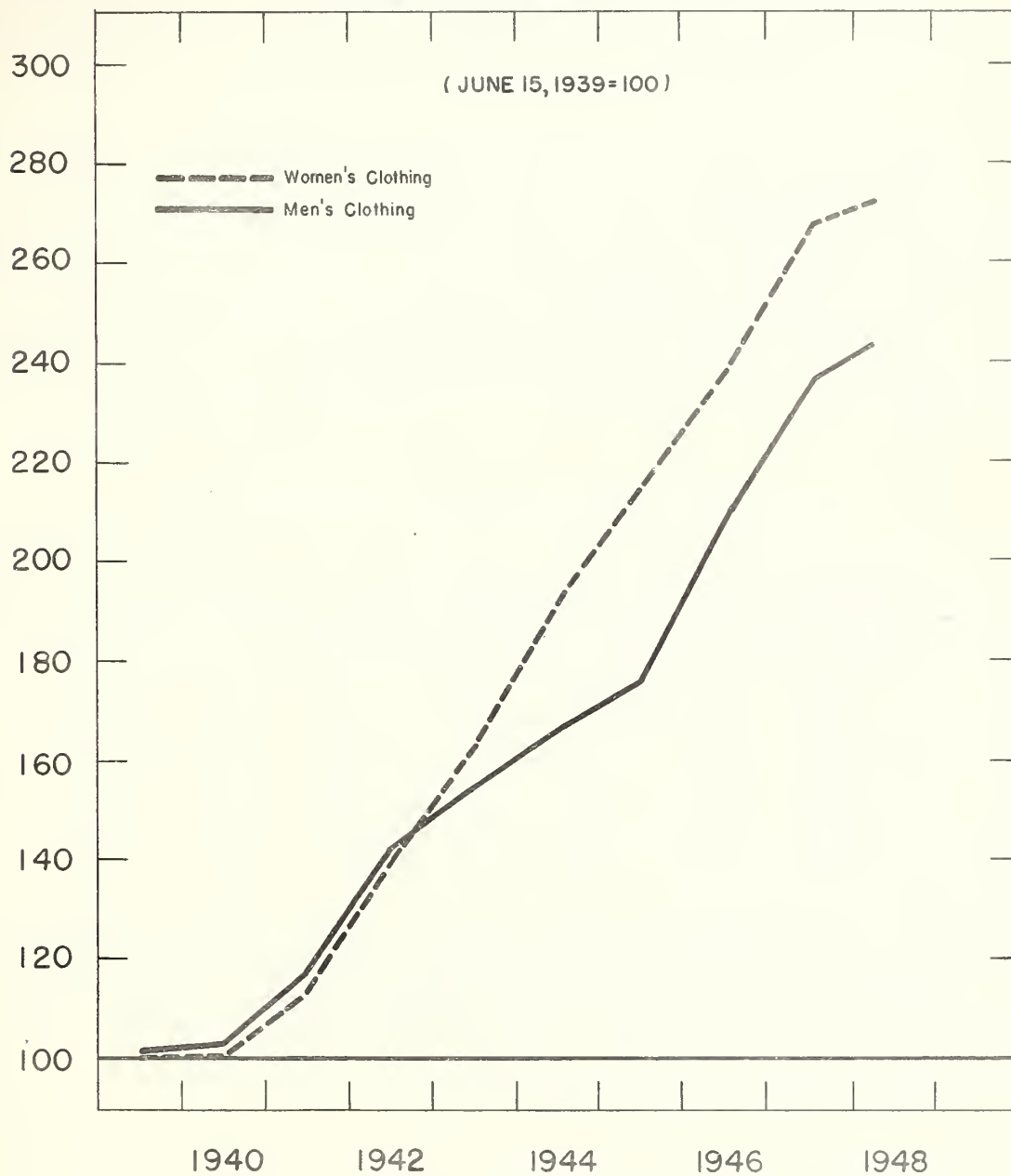
Year	Women's clothing	Men's clothing
1939.....	100	101
1940.....	101	103
1941.....	113	118
1942.....	140	142
1943.....	164	156
1944.....	194	168
1945.....	216	177
1946.....	240	210
1947.....	268	237
1948 (Jan.-June).....	282	244

Source: Derived from data collected by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S CLOTHING PRICES, 1939-JUNE 1948

INDEXES OF PRICES PAID BY FARM FAMILIES
FOR MEN'S AND WOMEN'S CLOTHING

INDEX



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8826-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: DERIVED FROM DATA OF U.S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Prices paid by farm families for articles of men's clothing differ among the geographical regions of the United States; the typical pattern is for the prices to be highest in the Pacific region, next highest in the Mountain States and lowest in the South. The two graphs of prices paid for wool suits and work shoes are representative of many articles of men's clothing with respect to relative regional position of prices paid.

Regional differences in prices paid by farm families for clothing as collected for the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers may be due to several factors: prices of the same quality of clothing may actually differ among regions, or families in the different regions may be demanding different qualities due to differences in income and other things such as tastes and preferences. The relatively high prices year-after-year paid by farm families in the Pacific States are probably influenced by the high incomes of farm families in that area, just as the relatively low prices paid by farm families in the South are probably influenced by the low incomes of that area. However, it is possible that some of the regional difference is due to differences in the costs of marketing.

Prices Paid by Farm Families for Two Articles of Men's Clothing by Region 1/
Men's wool suits and work shoes, 1939-June 1948

Year .	Wool suits with one pair of trousers				Work shoes			
	North	South	Mountain	Pacific	North	South	Mountain	Pacific
1939.....	<u>2/</u> \$20.96	<u>3/</u> \$16.97	<u>2/</u> \$22.40	<u>2/</u> \$24.85	<u>2/</u> \$2.62	<u>2/</u> \$2.22	<u>2/</u> \$2.97	<u>2/</u> \$3.28
1940.....	21.49	17.31	22.90	25.78	2.67	2.23	3.03	3.36
1941.....	23.30	19.37	24.85	27.92	2.95	2.47	3.28	3.68
1942.....	27.80	23.98	29.22	33.62	3.50	2.95	3.84	4.40
1943.....	30.07	26.44	31.75	35.65	3.89	3.38	4.30	4.93
1944.....	31.27	27.68	32.98	37.52	4.07	3.66	4.44	5.06
1945.....	32.39	29.09	35.10	38.38	4.28	3.96	4.60	5.25
1946.....	35.34	32.01	37.88	41.42	4.84	4.53	5.19	5.91
1947.....	41.10	36.05	42.38	46.78	6.07	5.30	6.39	7.16
1948 (Jan.- June)....	44.27	38.32	45.70	49.80	6.47	5.46	6.85	7.30

1/ The Northern and Southern regions and the Mountain and Pacific divisions are composed of the same States as the census classification of these regions and divisions. These combinations were chosen on the basis of similar level and trend of prices paid. (See p.107 for discussion of census regions and divisions.)

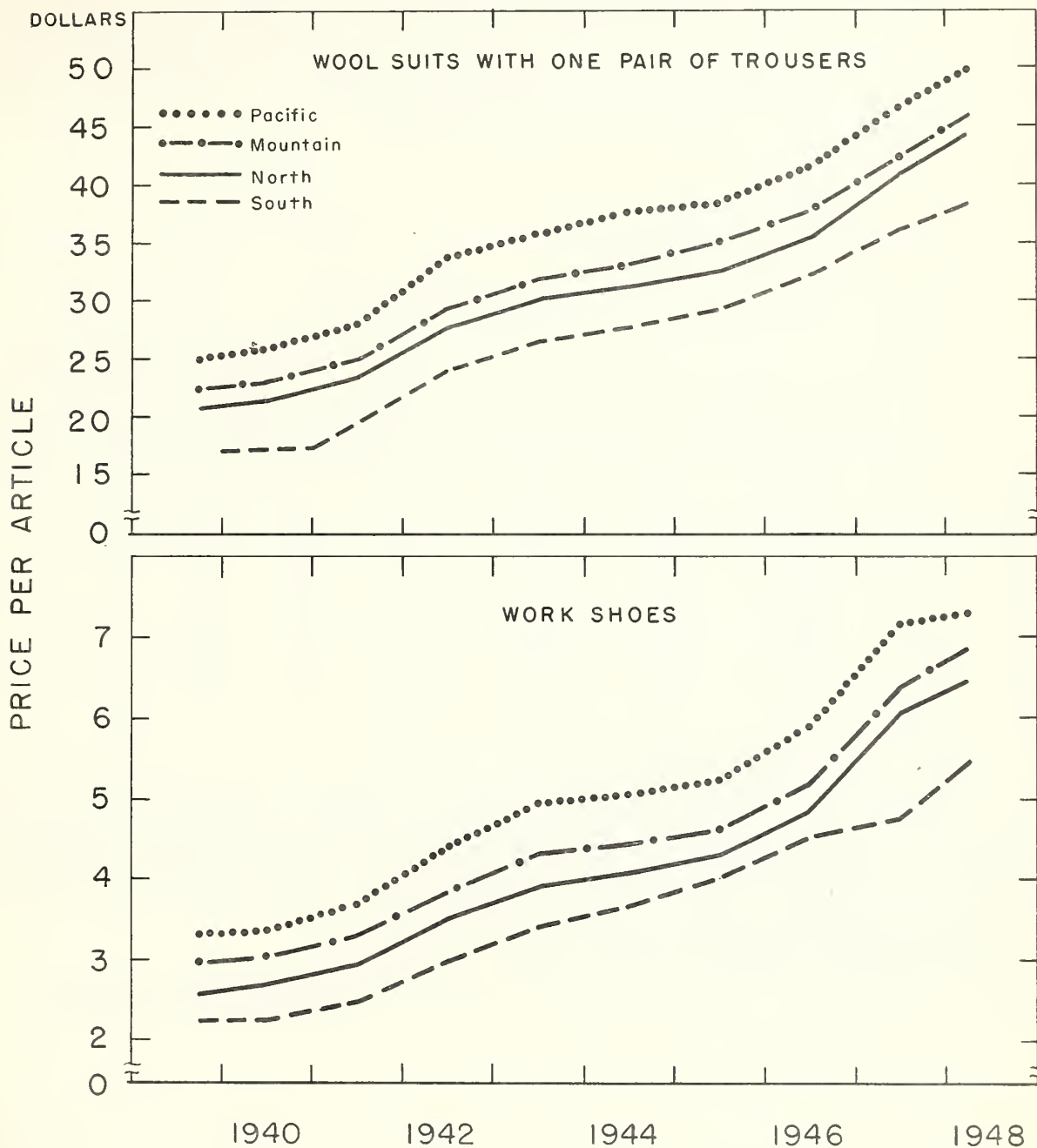
2/ Prices for 1939 apply to second half of the year.

3/ Prices are for December 15th of the year.

Source: Derived from data of U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

PRICES PAID BY FARM FAMILIES FOR TWO ARTICLES OF MEN'S CLOTHING, BY REGION

MEN'S WOOL SUITS AND WORK SHOES, 1939-JUNE 1948



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8827-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: DERIVED FROM DATA OF U.S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Prices paid by farm families for men's cotton work shirts and canvas work gloves are two exceptions to the typical pattern of regional prices shown in the preceding chart. Since 1944 farm families in the South have been paying about the same prices for cotton work shirts as men in the Pacific States, although the prices for the South had been below all other regions between 1939 and 1944. Prices paid for canvas work gloves in the South have been considerably higher than in all other regions for all of the years 1939-48.

Prices Paid by Farm Families for Two Articles of Men's Clothing by Region 1/

Men's cotton work shirts and canvas work gloves, 1939-June 1948

Year	Cotton work shirts				Canvas work gloves with knitted wrists <u>2/</u>			
	North	South	Mountain	Pacific	North	South	Mountain	Pacific
1939.....	<u>3/</u> \$0.67	<u>3/</u> \$0.65	<u>3/</u> \$0.73	<u>3/</u> \$0.77	\$0.16	\$0.17	\$0.15	\$0.15
1940.....	.69	.66	.77	.78	.16	.18	.15	.15
1941.....	.80	.80	.87	.91	.19	.22	.18	.20
1942.....	1.02	1.08	1.09	1.16	.23	.25	.22	.22
1943.....	1.16	1.28	1.24	1.30	.25	.28	.23	.23
1944.....	1.31	1.48	1.36	1.47	.25	.29	.25	.24
1945.....	1.45	1.61	1.52	1.61	.26	.30	.24	.24
1946.....	1.59	1.83	1.70	1.80	.33	.36	.31	.32
1947.....	1.75	1.98	1.89	1.83	.37	.40	.35	.36
1948 (Jan.-June)....	1.81	2.05	1.97	1.94				

1/ The Northern and Southern regions and the Mountain and Pacific divisions are composed of the same States as the census classification of these regions and divisions. These combinations were chosen on the basis of similar level and trend of price paid. (See p. 107 for discussion of census regions and divisions.)

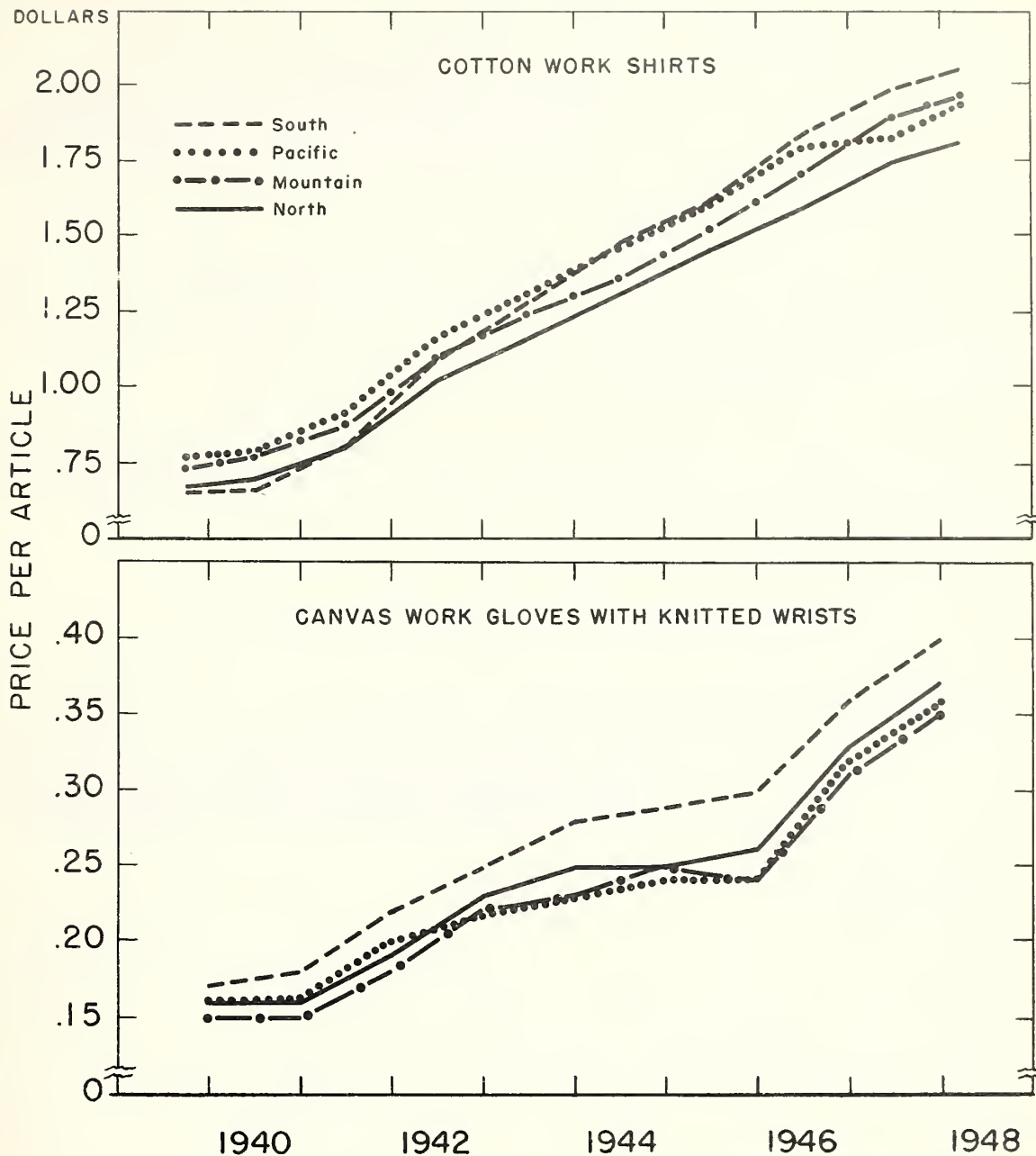
2/ All prices are for December 15th of the year.

3/ Prices for 1939 apply to second half of the year.

Source: Derived from data of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

PRICES PAID BY FARM FAMILIES FOR TWO ARTICLES OF MEN'S CLOTHING, BY REGION

MEN'S COTTON WORK SHIRTS AND CANVAS WORK GLOVES,
1939 - JUNE 1948



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8628-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: DERIVED FROM DATA OF U.S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

A larger proportion of farm women and girls 16 and over reported expenditures incidental to the making of clothing at home than did rural nonfarm or urban women and girls. However, the proportion was large even for urban women. More than a third of those living in towns and cities reported expenditures for home sewing of their clothing.

The proportion of girls 2 to 15 having such expenditures showed much the same pattern as that of the women and girls 16 and over. Percentages for farm and urban girls were slightly higher than for those 16 years and over.

Women and girls 16 and over are the ones most likely to sew. Therefore, the figures for that group are the best measure available of the percentage of women doing home sewing in 1941. Most women who sew make some articles for themselves and also make some purchases for that purpose so the figures are probably a close estimate of the number of women who sew.

Since 1941 home sewing may have increased due to shortages and high prices. However, it is likely that greater change occurred in the amount of sewing done by each person than in the number of persons sewing.

HOME-MADE CLOTHING BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

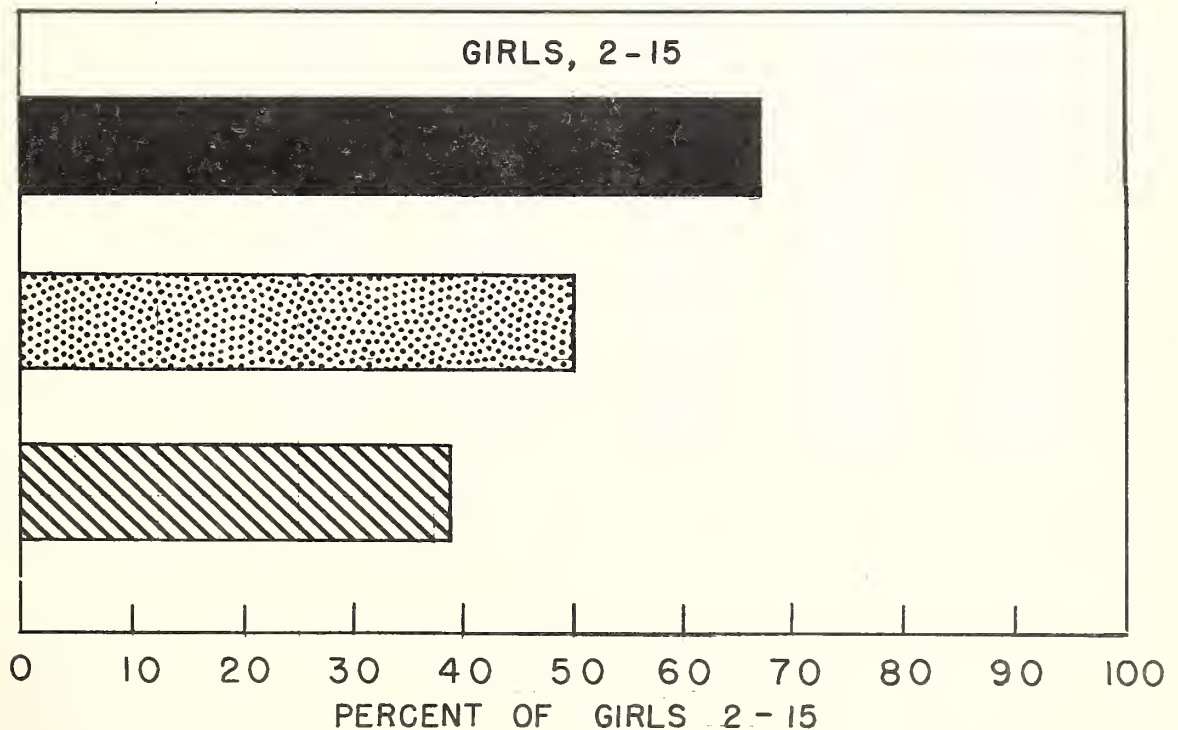
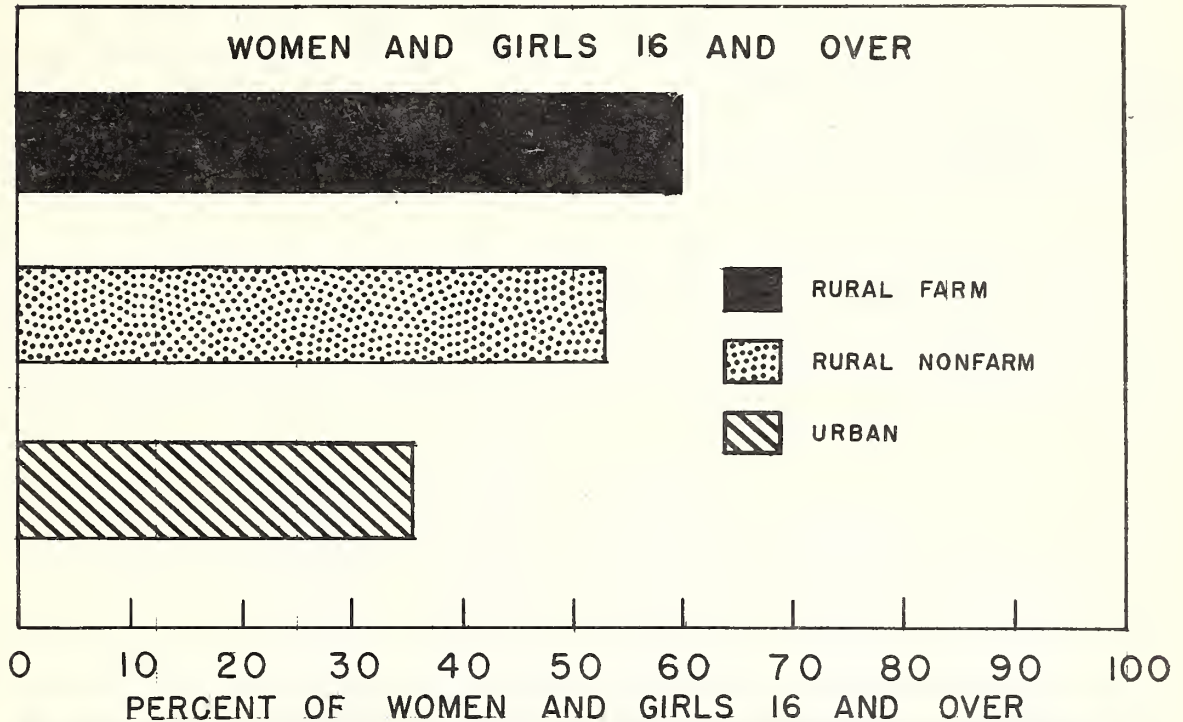
Percent of Women and Girls 16 and Over and Girls 2 to 15 Reporting Expenditures for Yard Goods, Findings, and Paid Help for Home Sewing, 1941

Age	Place of residence		
	Rural farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban
Women and girls 16 and over.....	60	53	36
Girls 2 to 15.....	67	50	39

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 520 and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 822.

HOME-MADE CLOTHING BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

PERCENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS REPORTING EXPENDITURES FOR YARD GOODS, FINDINGS, AND PAID HELP FOR HOME SEWING, 1941



The proportion of farm women and girls 16 and over who reported expenditures for home sewing for themselves shows some evidence of varying with income. As family income increases, more women report such expenditures. But near the median income point the proportion reporting begins to drop off and continues to decline with further increases in income.

However, the variation in the proportion reporting expenditures by income is not great and may be due in part to factors other than income. For instance, in the lowest income group we are likely to find a large number of older women; and if fewer older than younger women sew, age rather than income may be the factor accounting for the lower percentage figure shown at the lowest income level.

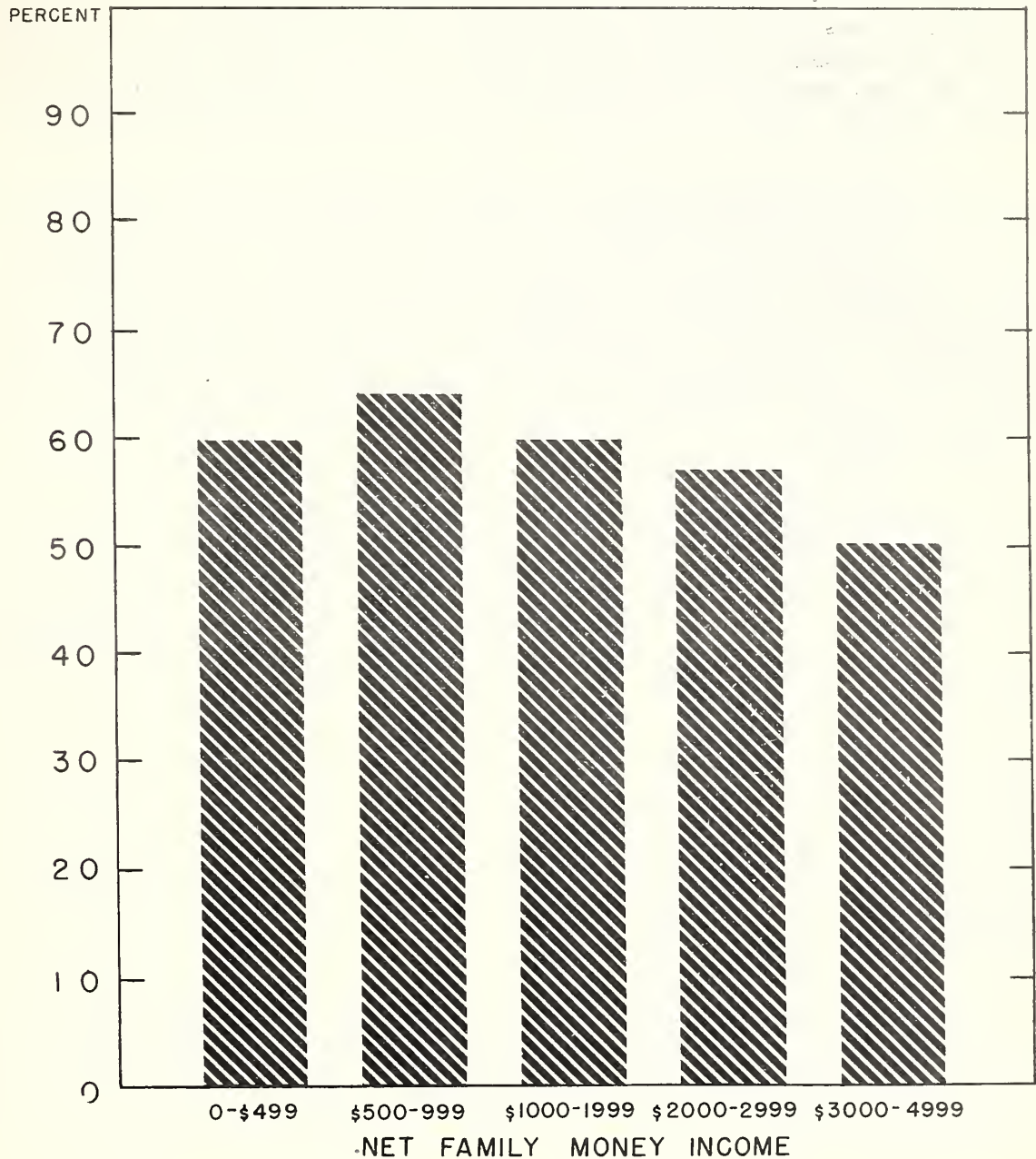
Percent of Rural Farm Women and Girls 16 and over Reporting Expenditures for Yard Goods, Findings, and Paid Help for Home Sewing, 1941

Percent of farm..	Net family money income				
	\$0-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$4,999
Women and girls 16 and over....	60	64	60	57	50

Source: Derived from U. S. Department of Agriculture
Miscellaneous Publication No. 520.

HOME-MADE CLOTHING FOR FARM WOMEN BY FAMILY INCOME

PERCENT OF RURAL FARM WOMEN AND GIRLS 16 AND OVER REPORTING EXPENDITURES
FOR YARD GOODS, FINDINGS, AND PAID HELP FOR HOME SEWING, 1941



Previous studies of family expenditures have shown that many families make relatively few purchases of clothing. Not shown in these studies was the importance of the use of handed-down and made-over garments. In the 1945 study of farm operator family expenditures, questions were asked about these practices. The two charts following show the percentages of persons by age and sex who received handed-down clothing or for whom clothing was made-over.

In interpreting the figures it should be remembered that the year, 1945, was one in which shortages of some types of clothing were beginning to become acute. These shortages would tend to increase the use of handed-down and made-over clothing, so that the figures shown may be an over-statement of present conditions. However, shortages of new clothing may also have had the opposite effect; people wore clothing longer during the later years of the war than earlier, so that much of the clothing of 1945 became too worn to hand down or make over. Later studies carried on during periods of less unusual marketing conditions will show whether the effects of these two situations fully counter-acted each other.

Handed-Down Clothing by Age and Sex, Farm Operator Families By Region, 1945

Percent receiving handed-down clothing ^{1/}				
Age	North Central region		Southern region	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 2.....	^{2/} 46		43	
2-5.....	55	52	44	37
6-11.....	36	55	31	43
12-15.....	25	49	26	39
16-34.....	12	16	14	19
35-59.....	7	15	10	16
60+.....	6	3	12	20

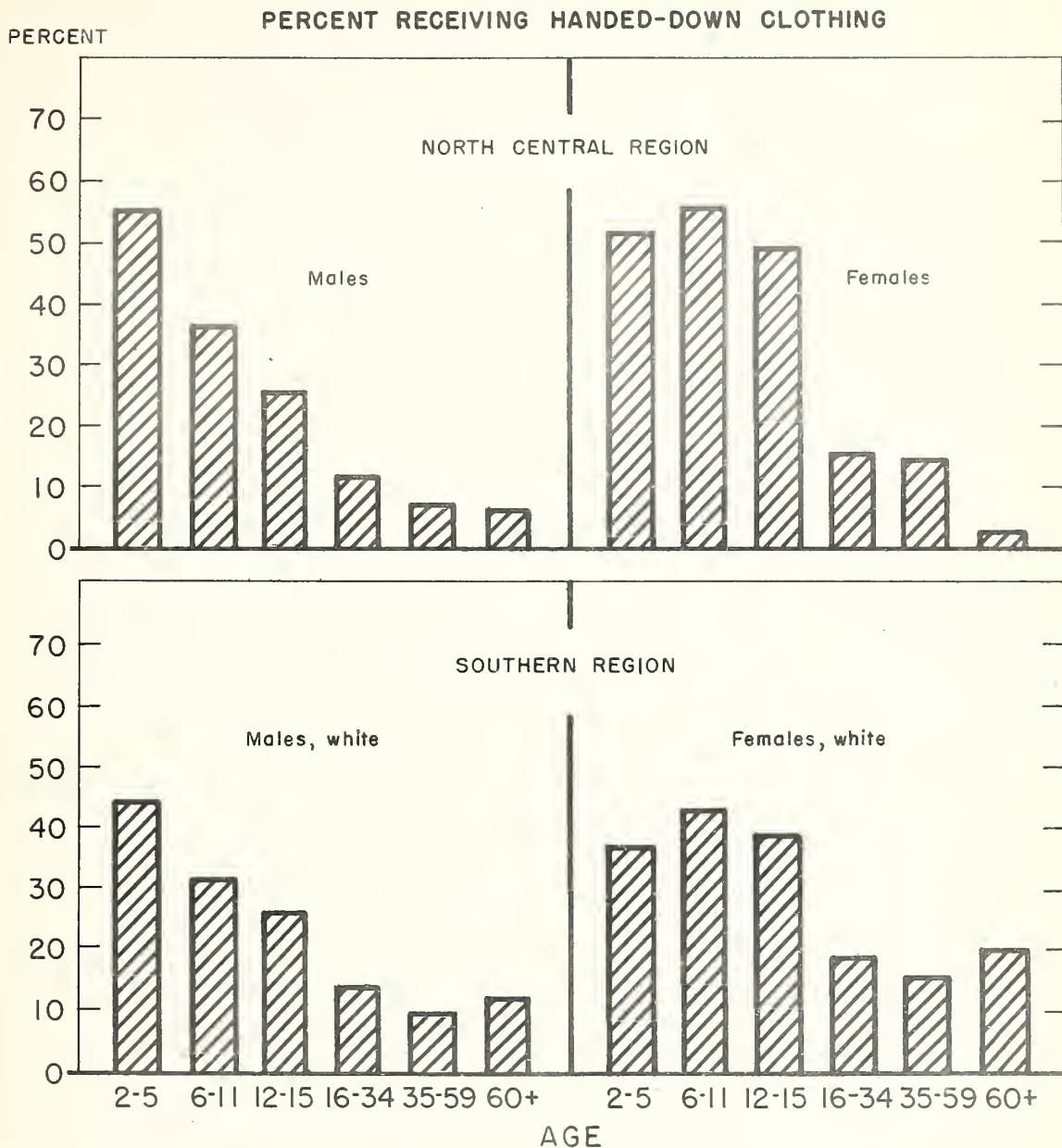
^{1/} Preliminary.
^{2/} Males and females.

The general patterns of the effect of age and sex on the practices of using handed-down and made-over clothing are very similar. Larger numbers of women and girls get handed-down and made-over clothing than do men and boys. As people grow older they are less likely to add clothing to their wardrobes in these ways.

The greater emphasis on variety in clothing of women and girls may account for the fact that more women and girls receive handed-down and made-over clothing than do men and boys. Women's clothing is more apt to be discarded before it is worn out than men's clothing and, therefore, more apt to be handed down or made over. It may be, too, that clothing for women and girls can be more readily made from used garments than clothing for men and boys--the styles of garments offer greater possibilities for combining cloth from two different used garments or for combining some new material with the used. The styles of women's and girls' clothing also offer greater possibilities for putting together smaller pieces of fabric.

(continued)

HANDED-DOWN CLOTHING BY AGE AND SEX FARM OPERATOR FAMILIES, BY REGION, 1945^{1/}



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8831-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

^{1/} Preliminary.

Made-Over Clothing by Age and Sex, Farm Operator Families By Region, 1945 1/

Percent for whom clothing was made over				
Age	North Central region		Southern region	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 2.....	<u>2/</u> 29		29	
2-5.....	39	56	37	41
6-11.....	22	62	20	46
12-15.....	9	44	13	35
16-34.....	2	20	6	16
35-59.....	1	15	3	16
60+.....	2	8	8	15

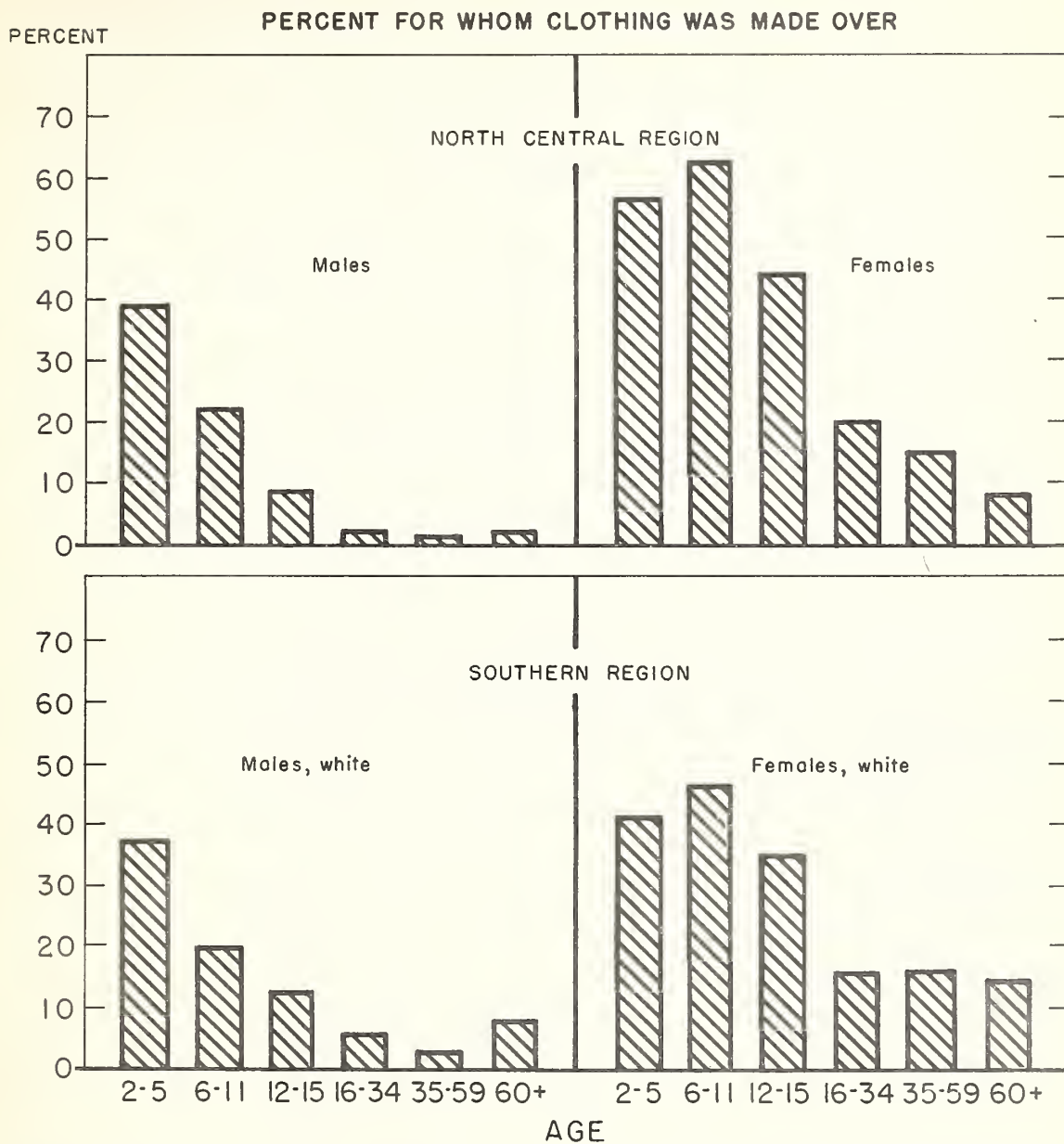
1/ Preliminary.2/ Males and females.

The decreases in proportion of persons receiving handed-down and made-over clothing with increasing age for both males and females is a fact already well known. Worn or out-of-fashion adult garments can be more readily made over for young children than for older children or adults. A major reason for handing down clothing is "growing out of it." Furthermore, small children are less likely to resist wearing handed-down or made-over clothing than older children or adults.

For both males and females the proportions of persons receiving made-over clothing were less in the Southern States than those in the North Central region. The character of the garments worn in the two regions may account for this. Winter garments used in the North have a relatively high original cost; there would be greater inclination to hand them down or make them over.

While income was not held constant in this analysis a special study of this factor showed it to be not of great importance in the practices of handing down or making over clothing among farm families in these two regions. Nor was family size held constant; furthermore, it was not possible to make a study of the effect of family size on these practices at this time. We know that children aged 6-11 are more apt to be members of large families than children aged 2-5; this may account for the increase in percent of girls receiving handed-down and made-over clothing between the age groups of 2-5 and 6-11.

MADE-OVER CLOTHING BY AGE AND SEX, FARM OPERATOR FAMILIES, BY REGION, 1945^{1/}



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8832-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

^{1/} Preliminary.

Clothing inventory data collected in a study of white farm operator families in York County, South Carolina, are of interest because of some of the relationships which can be shown with them. An analysis by age reveals some important differences in numbers of articles in the wardrobe of persons in these farm families and also some important similarities.

The supplies of specified articles of clothing in the wardrobe of men aged 36-64 are compared to the supplies held by men aged 16-35. Some differences in the wardrobes are readily seen: The older men prefer union suits to shorts and undershirts, so their supplies of union suits are over two and a half times as great of those of the younger men. Compared to the younger men, however, they have relatively few shorts and undershirts. Older men have a greater tendency to own overcoats; the younger men probably use jackets or sweaters instead. Also, the older men on the whole are more apt to have greater supplies of hats and caps; the effect of the tendency for young men to go bareheaded is apparent here. Older men tend to have fewer sweaters than the younger men.

However, the important point shown in this chart is that the supplies of many articles are much the same for both age groups. There seems to be a tendency for the older men to have somewhat smaller supplies of work shirts, work coats and jackets, suit coats and jackets, trousers, dress shirts, and shoes. Further study is needed to determine if these slight differences are more than accidental.

Quantities of clothing owned by men aged 36-64 compared with quantities owned by men aged 16-35 ^{1/}

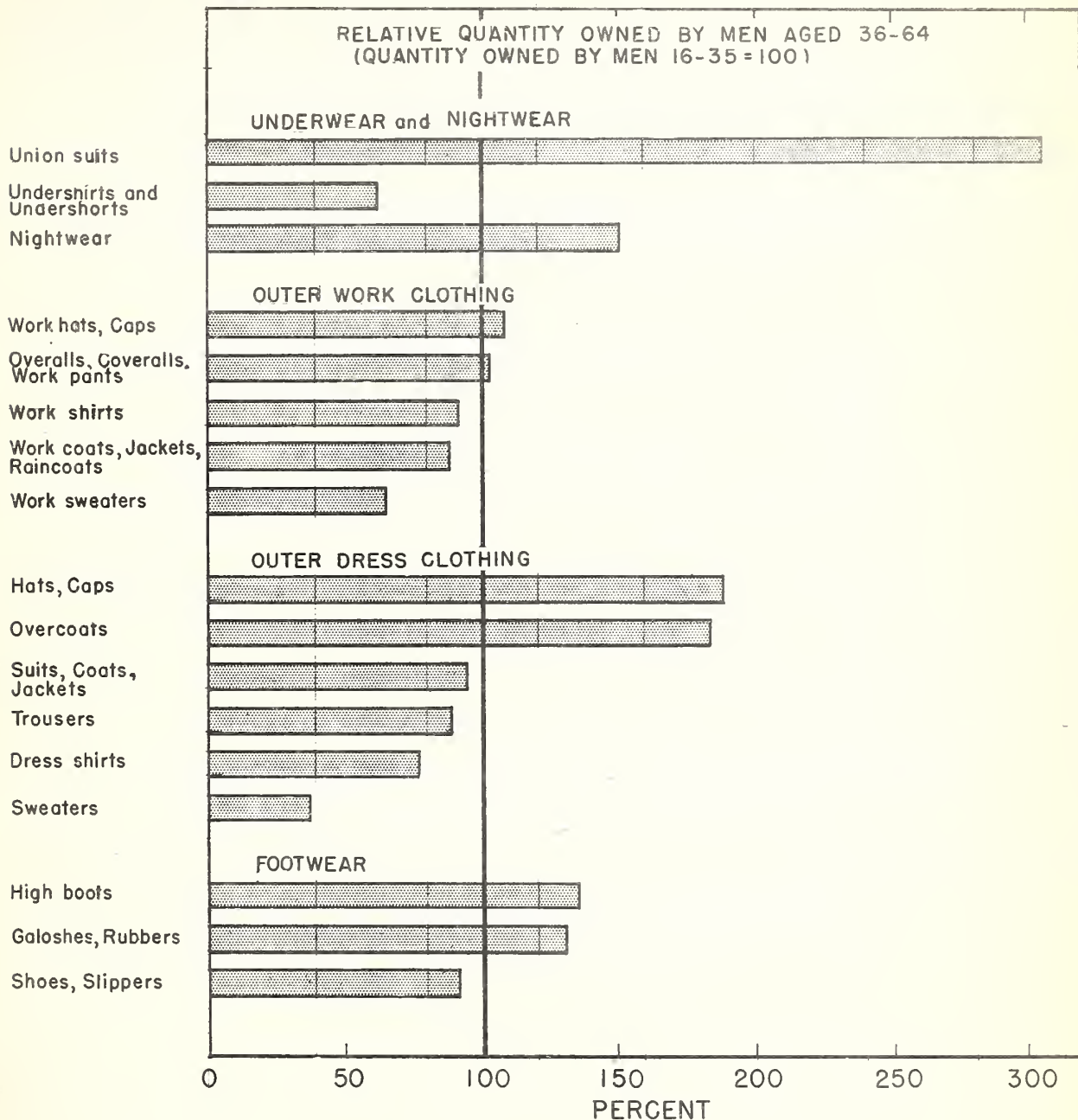
White farm operator families, York County, South Carolina, 1947

Article	Quantity owned by men 36-64 as percent of quantity owned by men 16-35
<u>Underwear and nightwear</u>	
Union suits.....	306
Under shirts and under shorts.....	62
Nightwear.....	151
<u>Outer work clothing</u>	
Work hats, caps.....	109
Overalls, coveralls, work pants.....	103
Work shirts.....	92
Work coats, jackets, raincoats.....	89
Work sweaters.....	66
<u>Outer dress clothing</u>	
Hats, caps.....	189
Over coats.....	185
Suit coats, jackets.....	95
Trousers.....	90
Dress shirts.....	78
Sweaters.....	38
<u>Footwear</u>	
High boots.....	136
Galoshes, rubbers.....	132
Shoes, slippers.....	92

^{1/} The data were handled so that differences in the family size and differences in income by age did not affect the comparison.

QUANTITIES OF CLOTHING OWNED BY MEN AGED 36-64 COMPARED WITH QUANTITIES OWNED BY MEN AGED 16-35

WHITE FARM OPERATOR FAMILIES YORK COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1947



According to a nation-wide survey conducted in 1946, a larger proportion of urban women reported that they bought 1/ ready-made such articles as summer slips, summer street dresses, house dresses, short-sleeved blouses, bedspreads, and lightweight window curtains. However, the proportion of farm women buying such articles ready-made was surprisingly large and followed the same general pattern as that of the urban women.

Since most farm women wear summer slips, summer street dresses, and house dresses, we can assume that those who did not buy such articles ready-made must have made them or had them made at home or received them as gifts. However, the fact that only 42 percent of the farm women reported purchasing short-sleeved blouses ready-made may have been due in large part to not wearing them.

Buyers of Ready-made Clothing and Ready-made Household Textiles, 1946 1/

Percent of urban and rural women who say they buy selected articles ready-made

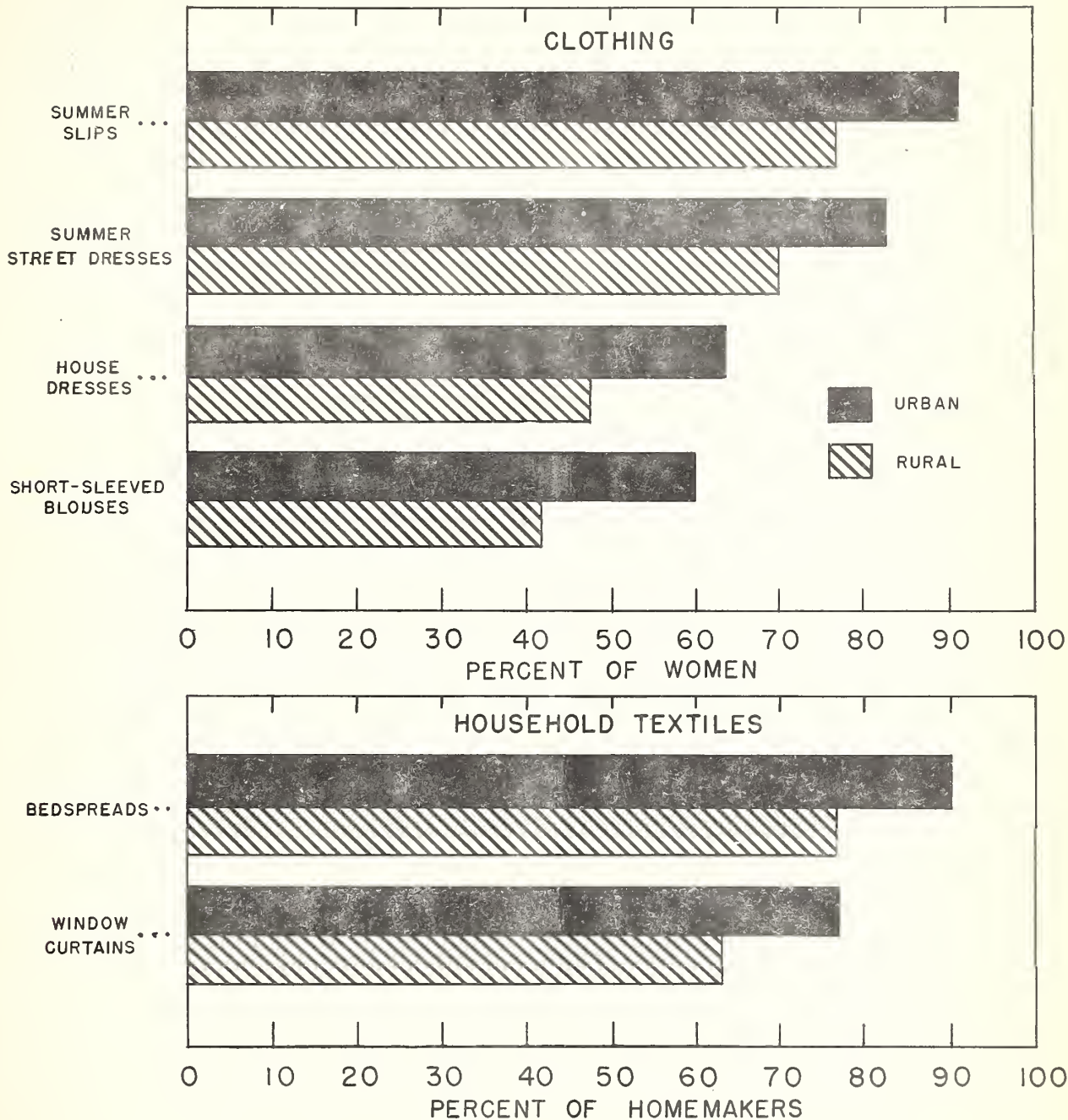
Clothing			Household textiles		
Selected articles	Percent of women		Selected articles	Percent of homemakers	
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural
Summer slips.....	91	77			
Summer street dresses....	83	70	Bedspreads.....	90	77
House dresses.....	64	48			
Short-sleeved blouses....	60	42	Window curtains.....	77	63

1/ The questions did not restrict the purchases to the year 1946.

Source: Derived from data in U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 641.

BUYERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND READY-MADE HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES, 1946

PERCENT OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN WHO SAY THEY BUY
SELECTED ARTICLES READY-MADE



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8834-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: DERIVED FROM DATA OF U.S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, 1946.

1/ The question did not restrict the purchases to the year 1946.

The electrification of the nation's farms has proceeded at a rapid rate in the last twelve years. In 1935 only 11 percent of the farms had electric service from a central station. By June 30, 1947, 61 percent of the farms were receiving service. During the 12 years significant gains have been made in every region. In 1935, 18 percent of the farms in the Mountains States of the West were electrified; by 1947, 66 percent had this facility. In 1935, only 3 percent of the farms in the South were electrified, by 1947 this figure had increased to 49 percent.

The Pacific, North Eastern and East North Central regions have remained considerably above the U. S. average in percent of farms electrified. The relatively small number of power consumers to the mile of line in such States as Nebraska, Montana and the Dakotas area has been one of the factors in deferring the spread of electricity in that region. In the South, where farms are smaller and closer together, power machinery is less widely used, and hence there is less potential demand for electricity. This has retarded the expansion of electricity in that area.

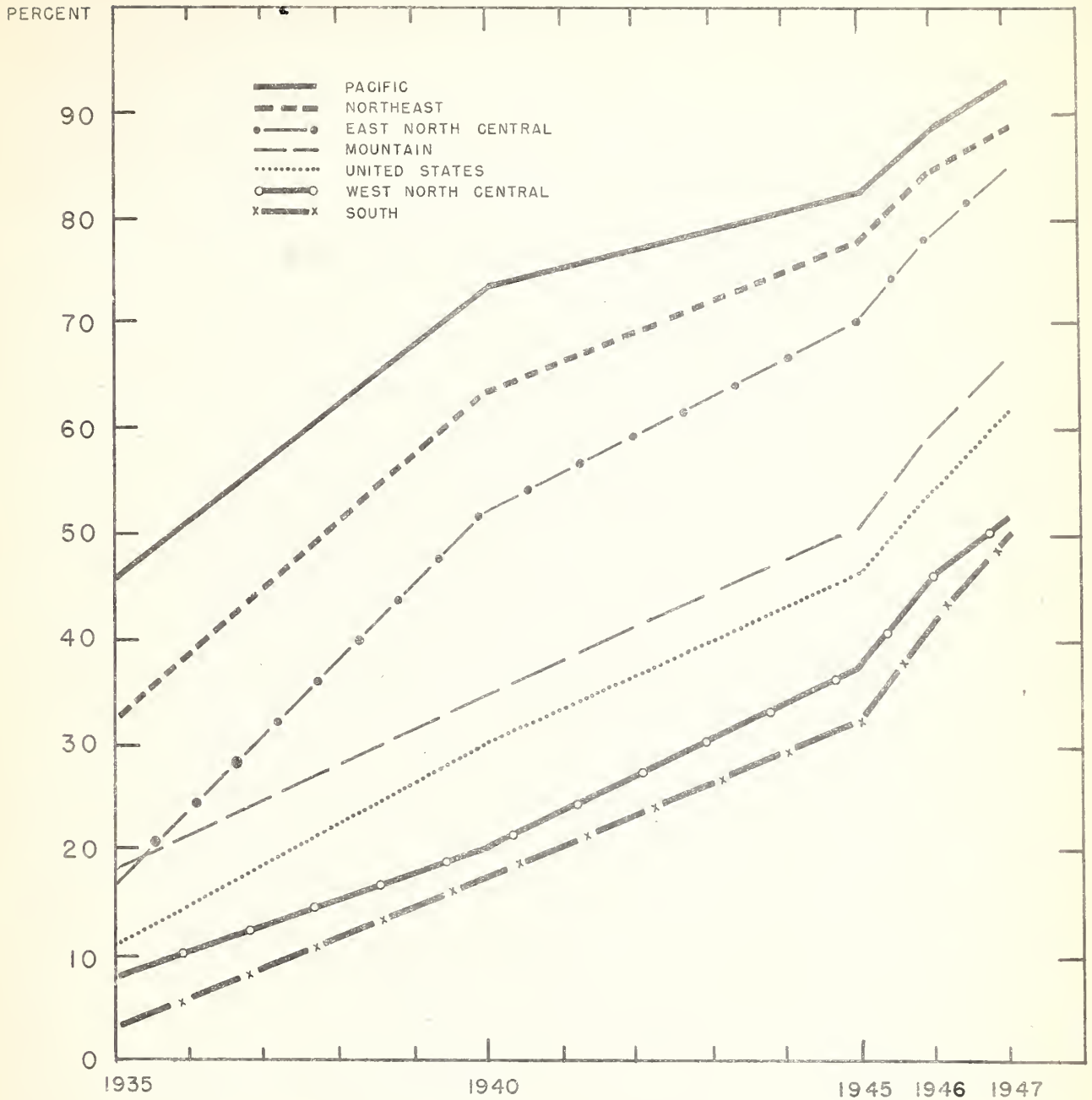
Percent of Farms with Electricity from Power Line by
Regions 1935, 1940, 1945-47

Region	1935	1940	1945	1946	1947
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
United States.....	10.9	30.4	45.7	54.3	61.0
North East.....	31.7	63.4	76.9	84.1	88.3
New England.....	36.7	65.8	76.8	82.1	86.6
Middle Atlantic.....	29.7	62.5	76.9	85.0	89.0
North Central.....	12.0	35.7	52.7	61.3	67.0
E. North Central.....	16.7	52.4	69.6	78.2	84.3
W. North Central.....	7.7	20.2	37.0	45.6	51.1
South.....	3.2	17.1	31.6	40.7	48.8
South Atlantic.....	4.6	23.7	37.3	45.7	55.1
E. South Central.....	2.8	13.4	26.3	33.6	41.0
W. South Central.....	2.0	14.2	30.8	42.6	49.7
West.....	32.7	55.6	68.5	75.4	80.8
Mountain.....	17.6	34.6	50.4	58.9	66.1
Pacific.....	46.4	73.3	82.2	87.8	91.9

Source: Rural Electrification Administration

TRENDS IN ELECTRIFICATION OF FARMS

PERCENT OF FARMS WITH ELECTRICITY FROM POWER LINE, BY REGIONS, 1935, 1940, 1945-47



The map of the United States presents the other side of the picture, the percentage of farms that were still without electric service from a power line on June 30, 1947.

The table that follows shows the states included in each of the four groups and the percentage of farms unlighted by electricity in 1947.

It is evident that there is considerable variation from state to state within a region. Thus in 1947, 49 percent of the farms in the West North Central region were without electric service, but 62 percent of the farms in Nebraska were lacking electricity. Thirteen percent of the farms in New England lacked this facility but in Maine it was 25 percent.

Percent of Farms Lacking Electricity, by States, 1947

State	Percent of farms lacking electricity	State	Percent of farms lacking electricity	State	Percent of farms lacking electricity	State	Percent of farms lacking electricity
50% and more lacking electricity		25-49.9% lacking electricity		10-24.9% lacking electricity		Less than 10% lacking electricity	
North Dakota.....	84.4	West Virginia....	49.3	Maryland.....	21.5	California.....	9.7
South Dakota.....	81.8	South Carolina..	47.8	Iowa.....	21.0	New Hampshire..	9.6
Mississippi.....	67.1	Georgia.....	46.2	Wisconsin.....	20.9	Michigan.....	8.0
Nebraska.....	62.0	Virginia.....	46.1	Vermont.....	20.5	Oregon.....	7.8
Tennessee.....	59.6	North Carolina..	45.2	Utah.....	20.4	Idaho.....	6.7
New Mexico.....	59.4	Nevada.....	45.1	Delaware.....	18.1	New York.....	5.9
Montana.....	58.6	Wyoming.....	45.0	Pennsylvania...	16.4	Washington.....	5.4
Kansas.....	58.3	Texas.....	44.2	Arizona.....	15.3	New Jersey.....	4.9
Arkansas.....	57.8	Florida.....	41.2	Indiana.....	14.6	Massachusetts..	4.8
Kentucky.....	56.2	Minnesota.....	37.6	Ohio.....	10.0	Rhode Island...	2.7
Louisiana.....	54.2	Colorado.....	31.2			Connecticut....	1.5
Oklahoma.....	52.3	Maine.....	25.3				
Alabama.....	52.0	Illinois.....	25.1				
Missouri.....	50.8						

Source: Rural Electrification Administration

PERCENTAGE OF FARMS WITHOUT ELECTRIC SERVICE



U. S. DEPT. OF AGRI. NEG. 8836-D
SOURCE: U. S. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION.

Some farm families that have electricity from power lines also report expenditures for gas and a few families report expenditures for gas alone.

During 1945 about 59 percent of the farm operator families in the North Central States reported expenditures for electricity from a power line. Fifteen percent reported expenditures for gas. In the South, the corresponding figures were 32 percent and 7 percent.

It is probable that most if not all of the farm families reporting expenditures for gas use it for cooking. No doubt most of these farm families use bottled gas, although some families may live close enough to a city to have gas piped to their farms from central sources.

Of those having expenditures for both electricity and gas, some may have started using gas before their dwellings were electrified and by the end of 1945 had not switched to electricity for cooking because it would involve the purchase of another range. Some may have continued to use gas because they prefer it for cooking. It may be that some farm families having electricity use either bottled or piped gas for cooking because they have found it cheaper than electricity.

More information is needed to determine the factors affecting the use of electricity and gas by farm families.

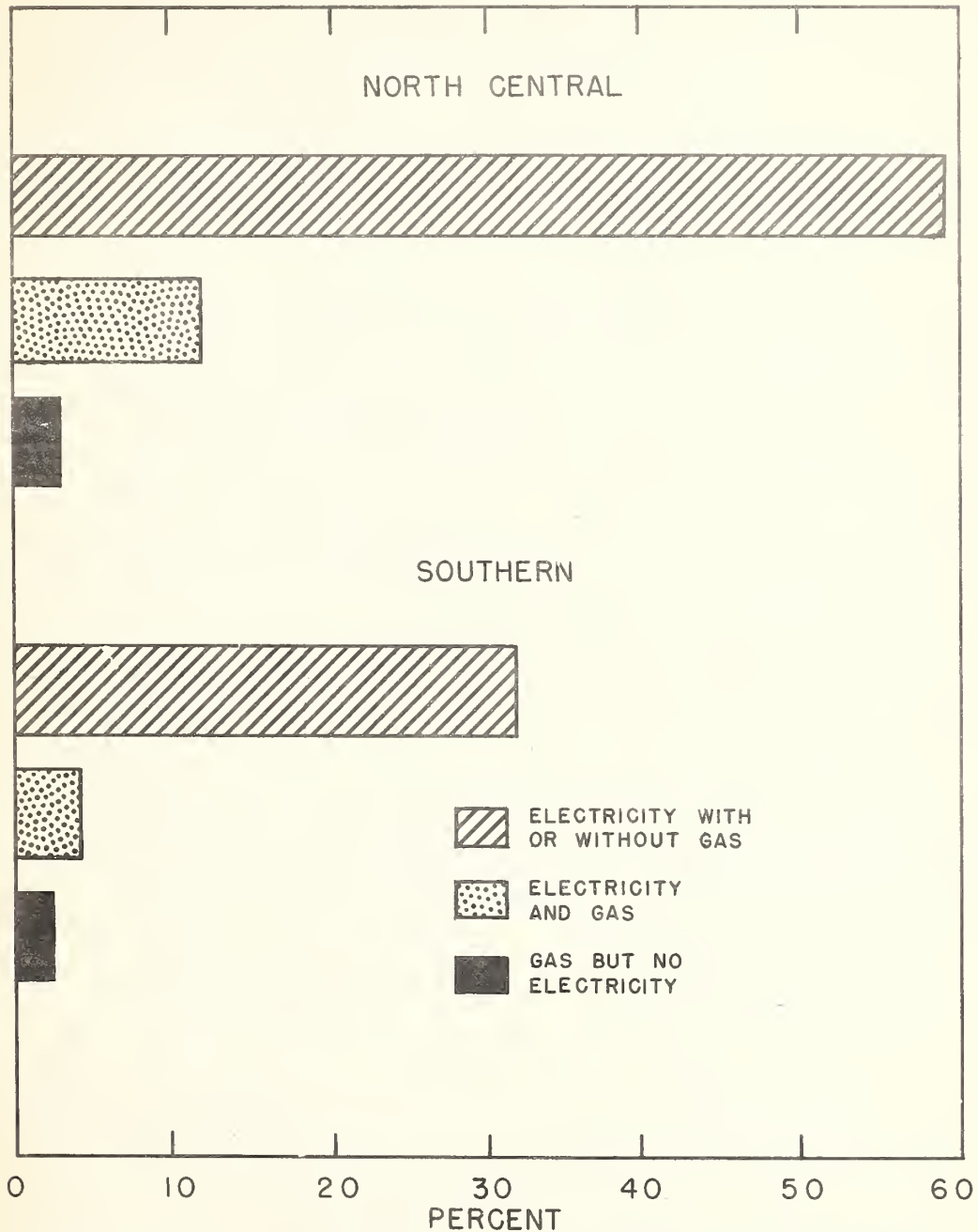
Electricity from Power Line and Gas in Farm Dwellings: Percent of Operators Reporting Expenditures in North Central and Southern States, 1945

Region	Percent reporting expenditures for-				
	Electricity only	Electricity and gas	Gas only	Electricity with or without gas	Gas with or without electricity
North Central...	47.2	12.1	3.1	59.3	15.2
South.....	27.6	4.2	2.4	31.8	6.6

Source: Unpublished data from Survey of Farm Family Living Expenses.

ELECTRICITY FROM POWER LINE AND GAS IN FARM DWELLINGS

PERCENT OF FARM OPERATORS REPORTING EXPENDITURES
NORTH CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN STATES, 1945



This chart shows the status in 1947 of owner-operator farm families in the East North Central region with respect to electricity and plumbing facilities. Ninety percent of these families had electricity. In addition to electricity, 72 percent had a kitchen sink with drain, and over half (52 percent) had running cold water at the kitchen sink. Only 31 percent had a complete plumbing system (running hot and cold water, kitchen sink and bath, lavatory, bathtub and or shower, flush toilet and septic tank).

A somewhat higher percentage of families with a net income in 1946 of \$2,000 and over had specified plumbing facilities than families with a net income of less than \$2,000. Thus 38 percent of the families with an income of less than \$2,000 had electricity, a kitchen sink with drain and running cold water, as compared with 60 percent of the families with an income of \$2,000 and over.

Modern Facilities in Farm Houses, 1947
Percent having electricity and specified plumbing facilities
Owner-operators in East North Central States

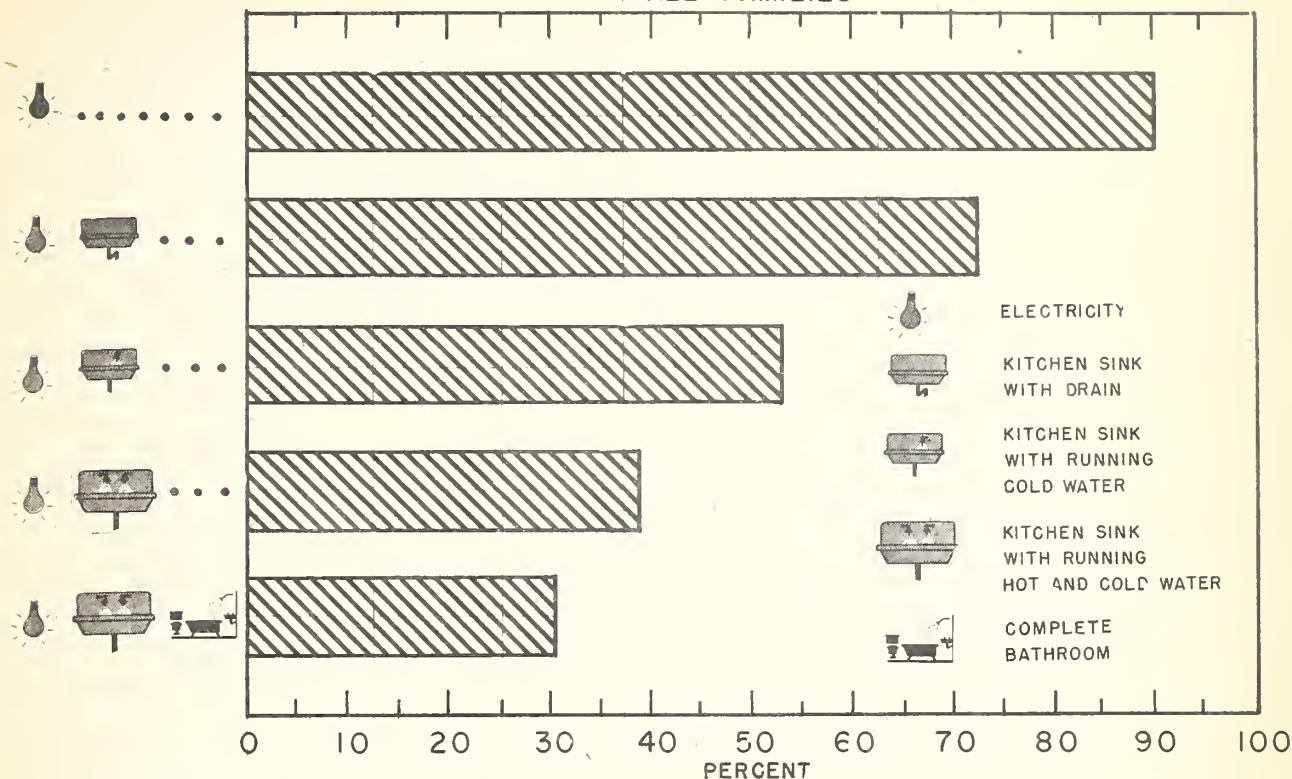
Net family income, 1946	Total		Having electricity		Electricity and							
					Kitchen sink with drain		Running cold water, kitchen sink		Running hot and cold water, kitchen sink		Complete plumbing system	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All families.....	241	100	217	90	174	72	126	52	93	39	74	31
Under \$2,000.....	84	100	70	83	53	63	32	38	26	31	19	23
\$2,000 and over..	157	100	147	94	121	77	94	60	67	43	55	35

Source: Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Survey of Home Improvement Practices, Owner-Operator Farm Families, Four East North Central States, 1947.

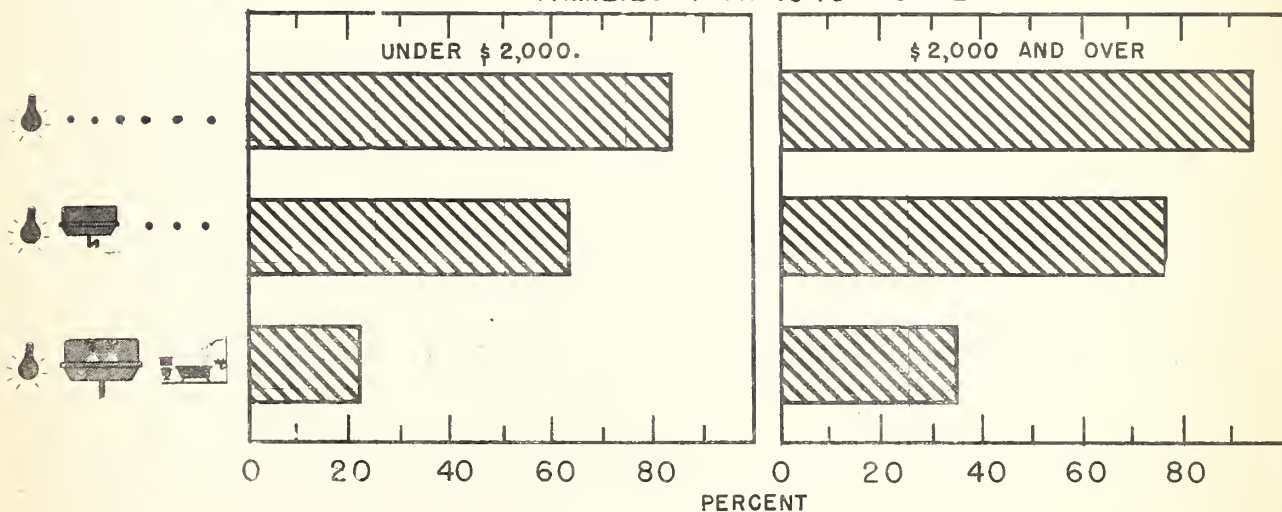
MODERN FACILITIES IN FARMHOUSES

PERCENT OF FAMILIES HAVING ELECTRICITY AND SPECIFIED PLUMBING FACILITIES, OWNER-OPERATORS IN EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES, 1947

ALL FAMILIES



FAMILIES WITH 1946 INCOME



Slightly less than half (47 percent) of the owner-operator farm families in the East North Central region had a central heating system in 1947.

As the chart shows, practically all (98 percent) of the families with central heat had electricity as compared with four-fifths (83 percent) of the families without central heat.

Almost four-fifths (78 percent) of the families with central heat had running cold water at the kitchen sink as compared with 30 percent of the families without central heat. More than half (54 percent) of the families with central heat had a complete water supply and sewage disposal system in their houses as compared with only 10 percent of the families without central heat.

A number of these families with central heat had had it for 20 years or more. Several of them had recently replaced the original wood or coal furnace with an oil burner.

Modern Facilities in Farm Houses
Percent of families having central heat and specified modern facilities
Owner-operators in East North Central States, 1947

Central heat	Number	Percent
All families in sample.....	241	100
Having central heat.....	113	47
Not having central heat.....	128	53

Specified Modern Facilities

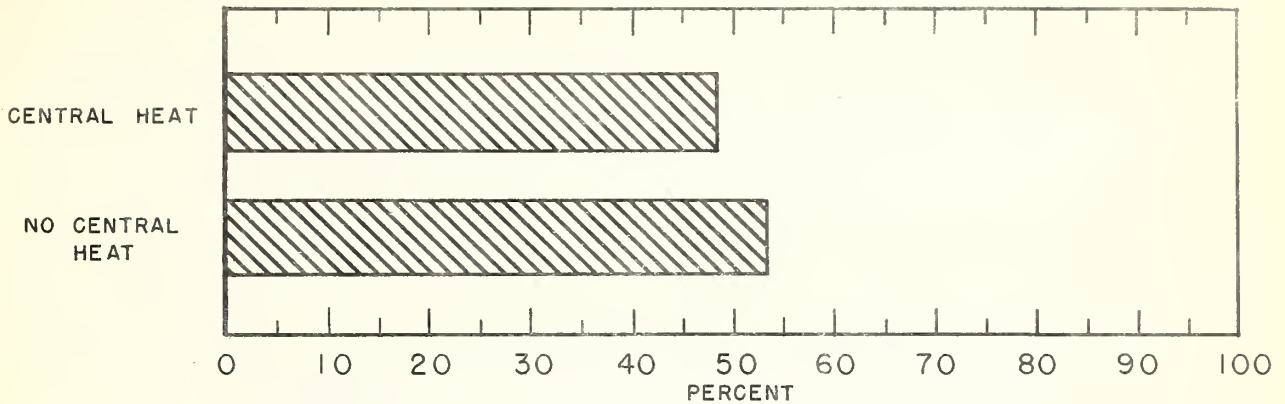
Central heat	All families		Families having elec- tricity		Families having - electricity and							
					Kitchen sink with drain		Running cold water, kitchen sink		Running hot and cold water, kitchen sink		Complete plumbing system	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Total.....	241	100	217	90	174	72	126	52	93	39	74	31
Central heat..	113	100	111	98	103	91	88	78	74	66	61	54
No central heat	128	100	106	83	71	56	38	30	19	15	13	10

Source: Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics Survey of Housing Improvement Practices, owner-operator farm families, four East North Central States, 1947.

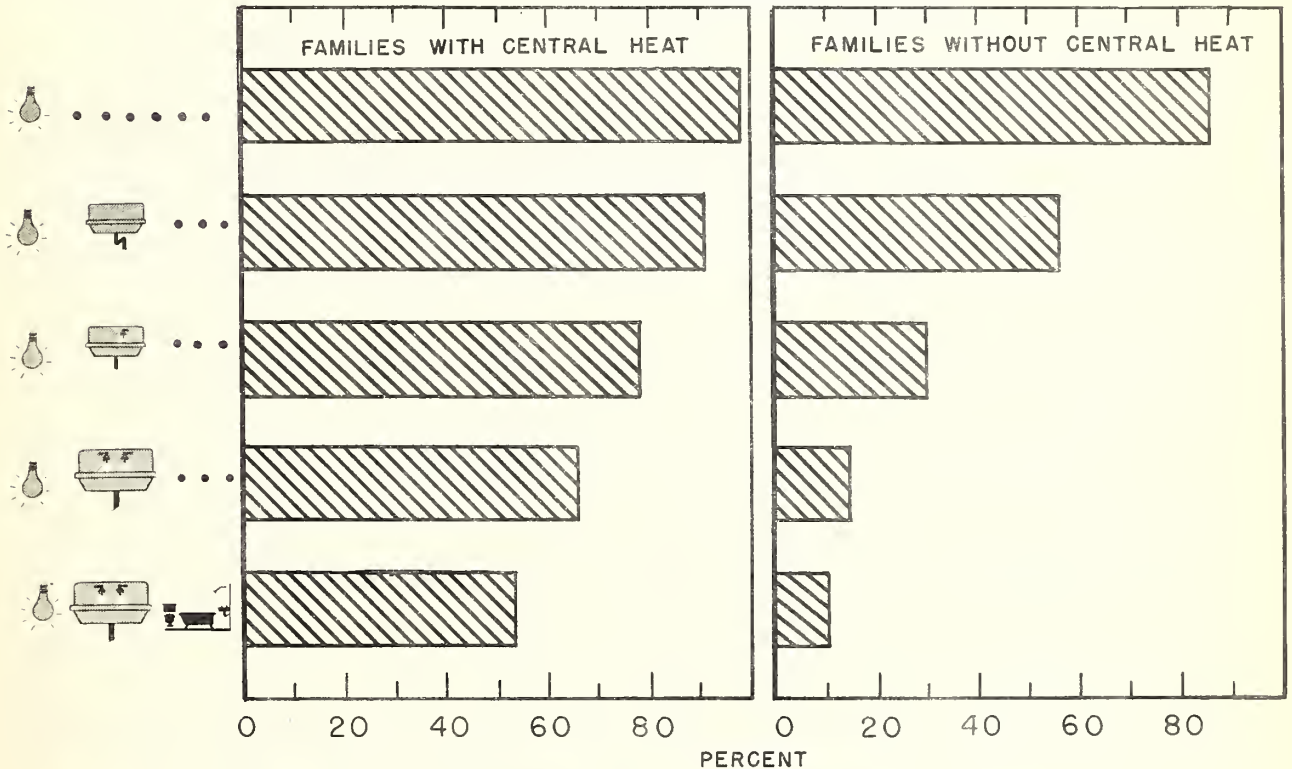
MODERN FACILITIES IN FARMHOUSES

PERCENT OF FAMILIES HAVING CENTRAL HEAT AND SPECIFIED MODERN FACILITIES, OWNER-OPERATORS IN EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES, 1947

CENTRAL HEAT



OTHER MODERN FACILITIES



ELECTRICITY

KITCHEN SINK
WITH DRAINKITCHEN SINK
WITH RUNNING
COLD WATERKITCHEN SINK
WITH RUNNING
HOT AND COLD WATERCOMPLETE
BATHROOM

Increased availability of electricity in rural areas and the comparatively high level of farm incomes during recent years have made it possible for more and more farm homes to obtain many of the electrical appliances that were formerly owned chiefly by city families.

In three of the four major geographical divisions the electric washing machine is the appliance most frequently found in farm homes having electric service. In the South the electric refrigerator has first place.

The vacuum cleaner is more popular with farm families in the North East than in the other regions although well over half of the electrified farms in the West and North Central have that appliance. The West leads in the use of the electric range.

There is a marked difference between the percentage of all farm homes and the percent of electrified farm homes that have electric appliances (see table).

Thus, in the United States as a whole, 43 percent of all farms but 70 percent of all farms with electricity have an electric washing machine; in the South, 25 percent of all farms but 51 percent of all electrified farms have a refrigerator.

The figures suggest that as families obtain electric service they are apt to get electric appliances. It is important to remember that many of these farm families have had electricity a very short time. During much of this time the supply of electric appliances on the market has been very limited.

Electrical Household Appliances on Farms

Percent of all farms and percent of farms with electricity having specified appliances, by regions, July 1947 ^{1/}

Regions	Washing machine		Refrigerator		Vacuum cleaner		Range	
	Percent of all farms	Percent of electrified farms	Percent of all farms	Percent of electrified farms	Percent of all farms	Percent of electrified farms	Percent of all farms	Percent of electrified farms
United States.....	43	70	38	62	25	41	12	20
West.....	70	87	60	75	45	55	29	36
Mountain.....	53	80	49	74	34	52	22	33
Pacific.....	83	90	69	75	53	57	34	37
North Central....	59	88	46	69	38	57	18	26
E. No. Central.	75	89	58	69	52	62	26	31
W. No. Central.	44	87	35	68	26	50	10	20
North East.....	74	84	58	66	53	61	18	20
New England....	70	80	58	67	43	49	14	16
Middle Atlantic	76	85	59	66	58	65	20	22
South.....	22	45	25	51	8	16	5	10
South Atlantic.	25	45	29	53	9	17	6	11
E. So. Central.	18	44	22	54	6	15	6	15
W. So. Central.	23	46	22	44	9	18	2	4

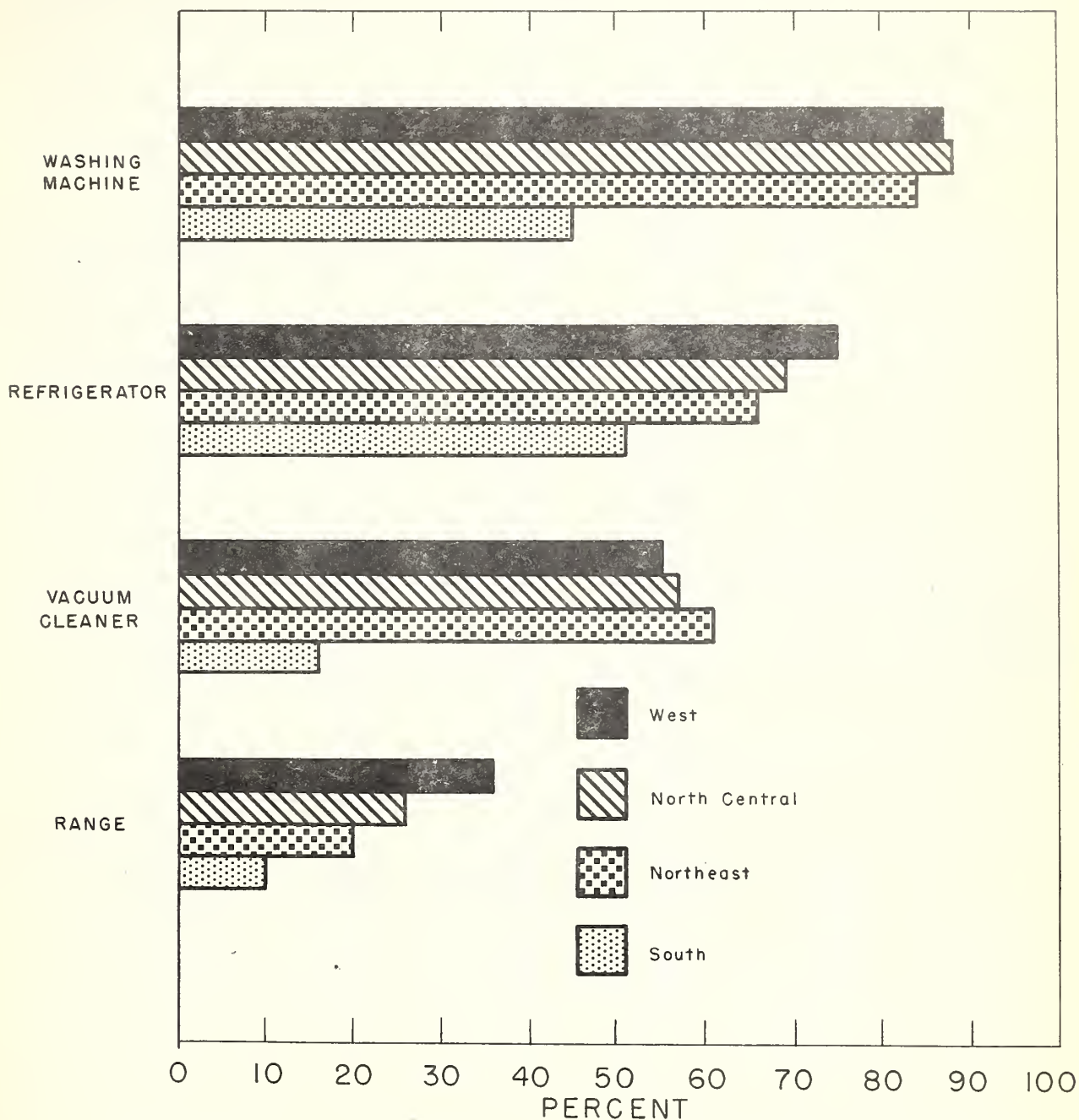
^{1/} Data in this table are based upon replies to a questionnaire mailed to a cross-section (random) sample of 8400 farmers in the United States.

Source: U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

H-6

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES ON FARMS WITH ELECTRICITY

PERCENT HAVING SPECIFIED HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES, BY REGION,
JULY, 1947



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8842-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Production in 1947 was above 1941 levels for all of these household appliances. Washing machines showed a 93 percent increase over 1941; vacuum cleaners were up 128 percent. Refrigerators, which had been produced in large numbers in 1941, showed a production increase of only 7 percent from 1941 to 1947. For refrigerators, ranges and electric ironers 1947 was the first year in which production passed the 1941 mark. The number of electric ironers and home freezers produced in 1947 was small compared with other household appliances, but large gains over 1946 were shown.

Preliminary figures for the first half of 1948 reported by members to the National Electrical Manufacturers Association indicate a continued high production rate for household appliances.

Production of Household Appliances, 1941, 1946-47

Year	Refrigerator (Electric)	Ranges (Electric and Gas)	Ranges (Electric)	Ranges (Gas)	Washing machines 2/	Vacuum cleaners	Electric ironers	Home freezers (Electric)
	(Thous.)	(Thous.)	(Thous.)	(Thous.)	(Thous.)	(Thous.)	(Thous.)	(Thous.)
1941	3,500	2,821	725	1/ 2,096	1,960	1,670	216	4/
1946	2,250	2,414	650	1,764	3/ 2,294	2,289	3/ 167	150
1947	3,750	3,541	1250	2,291	3,784	3,801	599	400

1/ Includes small quantity of hot plates.

2/ Spinner and automatic, standard size. Between 97 and 98 percent are electric; the remainder are gasoline operated.

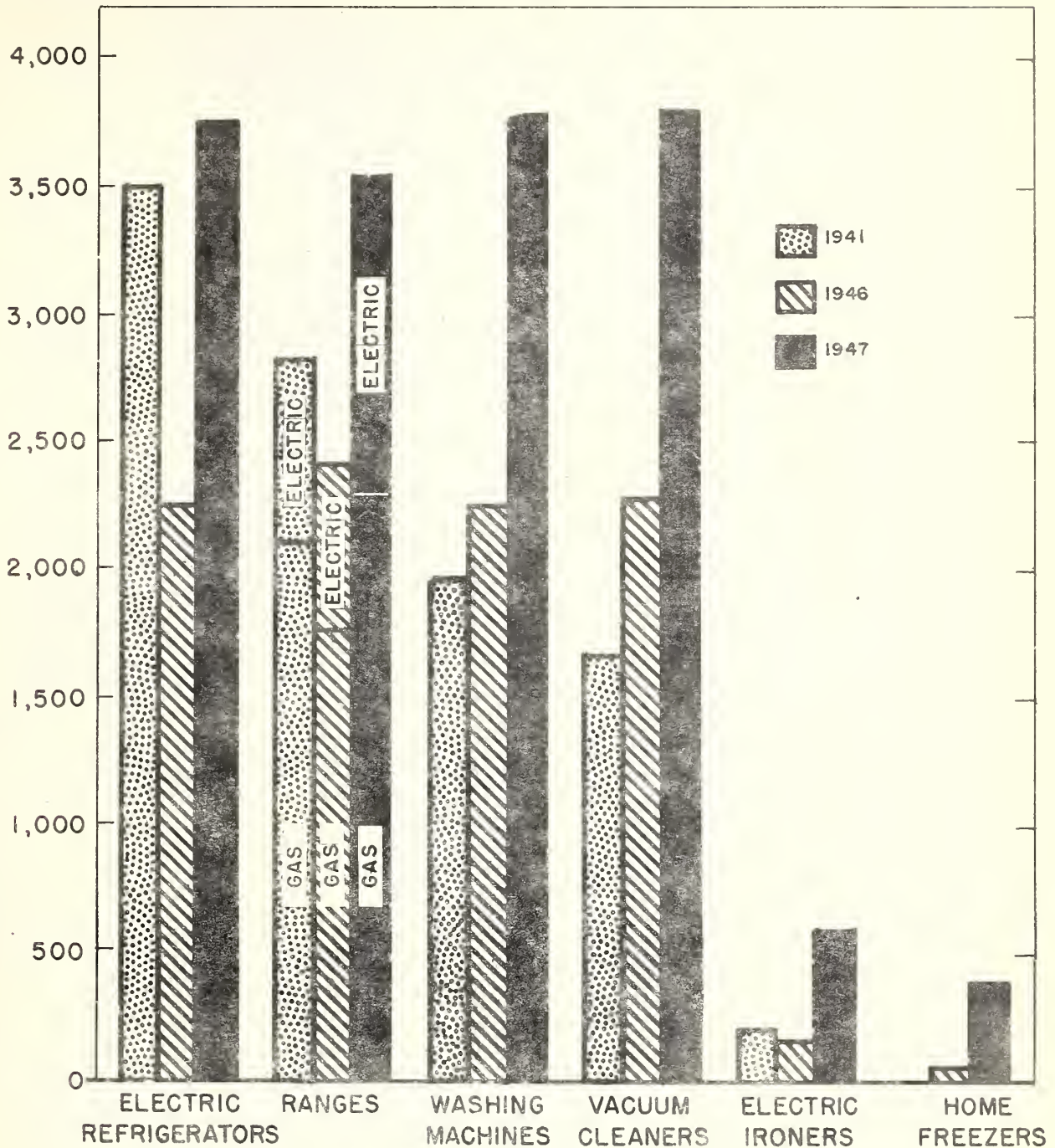
3/ Estimated

4/ Data for 1941 are not available; production in that year, however, was known to be small.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

PRODUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES, 1941 AND 1946-47

NUMBER
(THOUSANDS)



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8843-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The proportion of the population covered by Blue Cross hospitalization insurance plans varies greatly from State to State. In the State with the most complete coverage, Rhode Island, two out of every three people were enrolled in January, 1947. At the other extreme, in four States, there were no Blue Cross plans.

Almost all plans grew actively from 1945 to 1947 but the rate of growth varied widely. In States where plans were young and there was vigorous effort to increase enrollment, increases of over 1,000 percent in the two year period were reported. In other States the large proportion of the population enrolled doubtless slowed down the rate of further increase.

In a few States there are insurance plans offering medical service as well as hospitalization which are not allied with Blue Cross. When enrollment in such plans is relatively high, enrollment in Blue Cross is lower than it might otherwise be.

Not all hospitalization insurance plans are Blue Cross plans.

ENROLLMENT IN BLUE CROSS HOSPITALIZATION PLANS

Percent of civilian population enrolled in Blue Cross hospitalization plans on January 1, 1947 and percent change in enrollment in preceding two years, by State

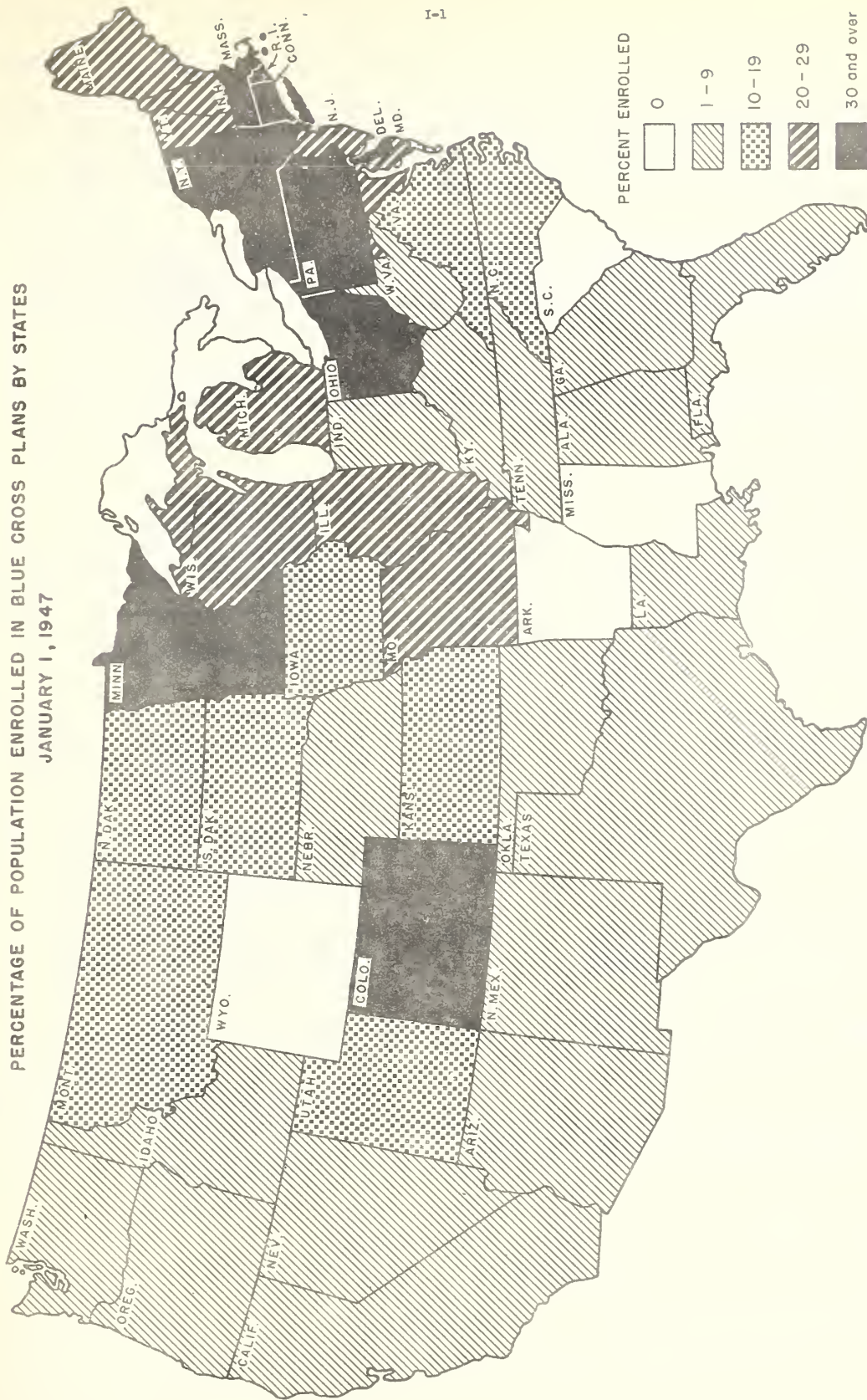
State	Enrollment, January 1, 1947		Percent change in enrollment, January 1, 1945-January 1, 1947	Enrollment, January 1, 1947		Percent change in enrollment, January 1, 1945-January 1, 1947
	Number	Percent of civilian population		Number	Percent of civilian population	
United States.....	24,250,083	19	54		0	0
Alabama.....	174,822	6	29	940,153	27	61
Arizona.....	35,432	6	3,370	55,243	12	283
Arkansas.....	0	0	0	80,907	7	100
California.....	553,089	7	138	197,249	26	159
Nevada.....						
Colorado.....	415,757	39	53	929,915	23	43
Connecticut.....	650,000	37	44	8,683	2	1/
Delaware.....	130,956	47	35	4,104,605	33	46
District of Columbia	296,300	35	43	457,544	14	35
Florida.....	73,735	4	1,782	52,955	10	42
Georgia.....	70,770	2	40	2,567,424	38	24
Idaho.....	25,233	5	1/	170,597	9	97
Illinois.....	1,771,420	23	58	64,019	5	54
Indiana.....	224,990	7	2,646	2,736,068	30	55
Iowa.....	405,071	15	85	436,362	66	88
South Dakota.....				0	0	0
Kansas.....	217,548	13	194	133,717	5	386
Kentucky.....	196,720	8	91	215,660	3	94
Louisiana.....	156,619	7	13	75,794	13	1/
Maine.....	190,000	25	78	273,242	10	63
Maryland.....	440,575	22	59	93,817	5	51
Massachusetts.....	1,991,000	49	106	95,038	6	202
Michigan.....	1,167,365	21	-6	589,200	20	110
Minnesota.....	757,489	30	25	0	0	0

1/ Plan inaugurated between January 1, 1945 and January 1, 1947.

Source: Derived from data of U. S. Public Health Service

ENROLLMENT IN BLUE CROSS HOSPITALIZATION PLANS

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION ENROLLED IN BLUE CROSS PLANS BY STATES
JANUARY 1, 1947



BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

NEG. 8844-D

U.S. DEPT. OF AGR.

SOURCE: U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Hospitalization insurance plans were originally developed in cities and industrial areas. Although effort has been concentrated on enrolling the rural population, the Blue Cross still has its greatest enrollment in the more urban States.

The 12 States with the greatest proportion of urban States and the District of Columbia contain approximately half the total population of the United States and three-fourths the enrollment in Blue Cross plans. The remaining States have a smaller proportion of the Blue Cross membership than of the total population.

In the United States as a whole, one person in six is enrolled in a Blue Cross plan. In the 12 most urban States and the District of Columbia, one person in four is a member. In the 12 most rural States, the ratio is one person in 17.

Blue Cross Membership and Degree of Urbanization

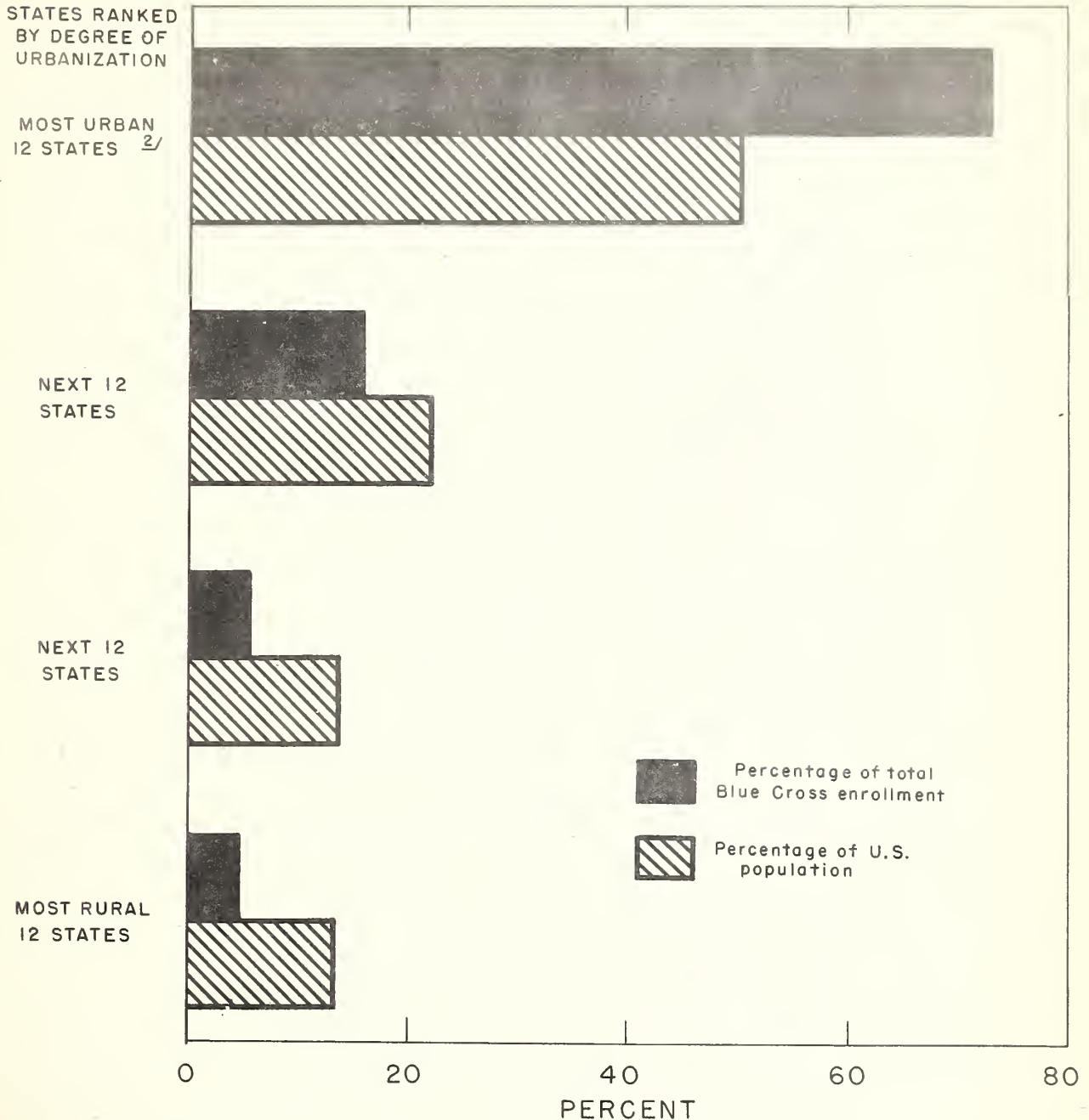
Percent of U. S. population and percent of total enrollment in Blue Cross hospitalization plans in States grouped by degree of urbanization, 1/ 1947

States in quartiles	Percent of Blue Cross enrollment 1/1/47	Percent of civilian population 7/1/47	States included
First quartile.....	73.2	50.4	D. C., R. I., Mass., N. Y., N. J., Ill., Cal., Conn., Ohio Pa., Mich., Md., N. H.
Second quartile.....	16.1	22.2	Fla., Utah., Ind., Wash., Wisc., Colo., Del., Mo., Minn., Ore., Tex., Iowa.
Third quartile.....	5.7	13.9	Kans., La., Me., Nev., Neb., Mont., Okla., Wyo., Tenn., Va., Ariz., Ga.
Fourth quartile.....	4.8	13.7	Vt., Idaho, N. M., Ala., Ky., W. Va., N. C., S. D., S. C., Ark., N. D., Miss.

1/ Ranking of States based on census of 1940.

BLUE CROSS MEMBERSHIP AND DEGREE OF URBANIZATION ^{1/}

PERCENTAGE OF U.S. POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT
IN BLUE CROSS HOSPITAL PLANS IN STATES GROUPED BY DEGREE
OF URBANIZATION ^{1/}



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8845-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: DERIVED FROM DATA OF THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE AND THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

^{1/} Ranking of States based on 1940 Census.^{2/} Includes the District of Columbia also.

For this chart and the next one the 3,070 counties of the U. S. are grouped into five percent class intervals, according to the percent of the population that is classified by the 1940 census as rural-farm. The charts show that there is a close relationship between the number of physicians and dentists per 100,000 persons and the rural character of the counties. For example, in counties with less than five percent rural-farm population there were 70 dentists for every 100,000 people; in counties with half the population living on farms there were 30 dentists per 100,000 people; and in counties with 90 percent or more on farms there were 8 dentists per 100,000 persons.

The regions of the United States are different in their ratio of dentists to population, even when comparisons are made of counties similar in the percent of rural-farm population. Since the South ranks low in the ratio of dentists all along the line it is evident that the smaller concentration of population there is not the sole explanation.

Conclusions as to the ratio of physicians (including general practitioners and specialists) are much the same as for dentists. The rate in counties of less than five percent farm population was 130 per 100,000 persons, compared with only 29 in counties with more than 90 percent of the population living on farms. In the rural counties, general practitioners are a larger share of the total physicians. The medical specialists are concentrated in the counties with a low proportion of farm people.

(continued)

DOCTORS PER 100,000 PERSONS IN COUNTY, 1946

COUNTIES GROUPED BY PERCENT OF POPULATION ON FARMS ✓

NUMBER
PER
100,000
PERSONS

125

100

75

50

25

0

--- Medical specialists
-.- Total physicians
x... General practitioners

90

80

70

60

50

40

30

20

10

0

PERCENT OF COUNTY POPULATION ON FARMS

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

REC. 8846-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: DERIVED BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS FROM DATA OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS IN COOPERATION WITH THE U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE AND THE U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU (STUDY OF CHILD HEALTH SERVICES) AND OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

✓ Population in county as of Nov. 1, 1943, with counties classified according to percent of population living on farms, 1940.

Dentists and Doctors per 100,000 Persons in Country, 1946

Counties grouped by percent of population on farms 1/

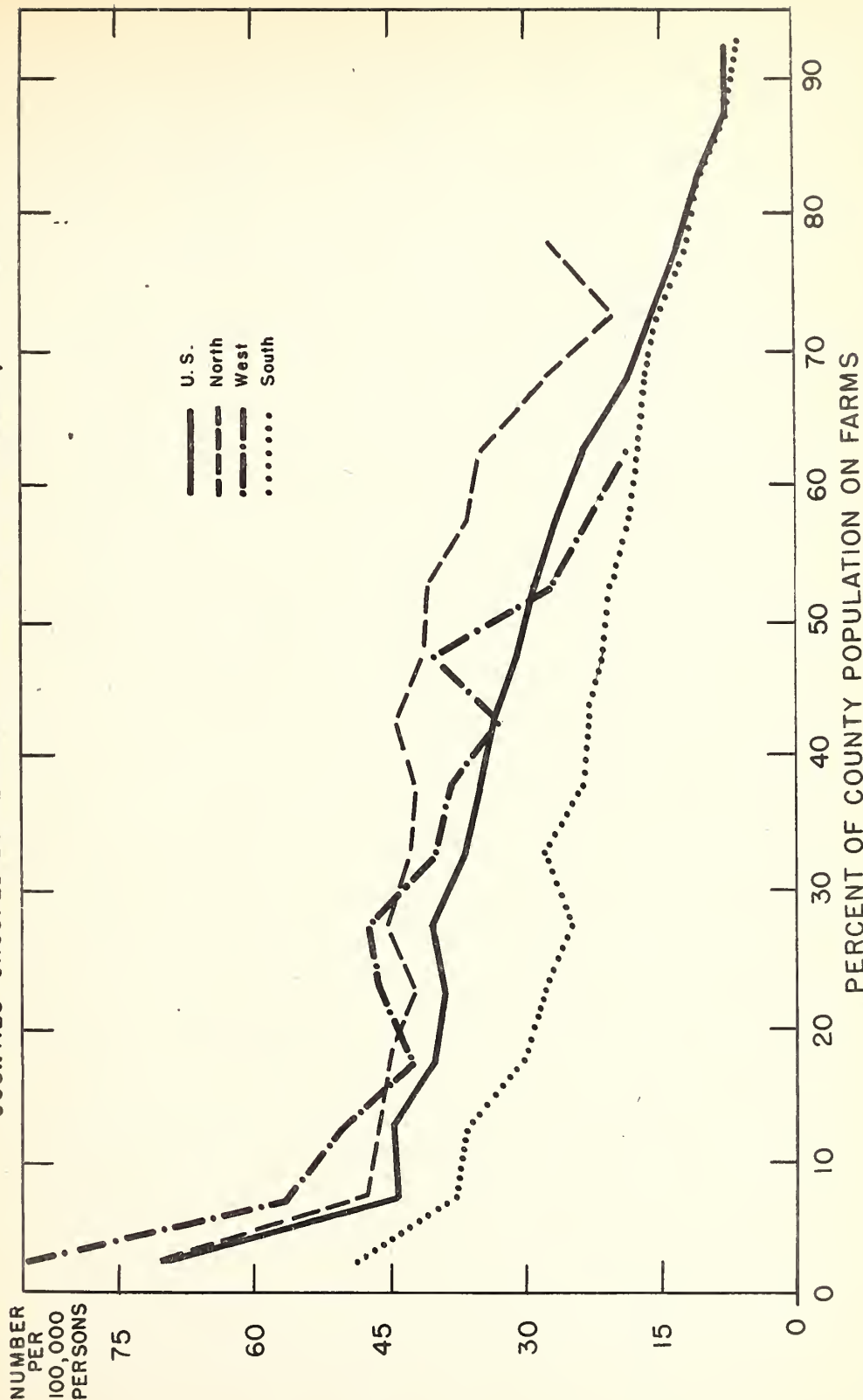
Percent of population in county living on farm 1/ (1940)	Dentists			Doctors		
	Total U.S.	North	South	West	Medical specialists	General practitioners Total physicians
0.0 - 4.9.....	70	71	49	85	58	72 130
5.0 - 9.9.....	44	48	38	56	36	52 88
10.0 - 14.9.....	45	47	36	51	32	55 87
15.0 - 19.9.....	40	46	30	43	22	54 76
20.0 - 24.9.....	39	42	28	46	25	57 81
25.0 - 29.9.....	41	45	25	47	19	57 76
30.0 - 34.9.....	37	43	28	40	15	55 70
35.0 - 39.9.....	35	43	24	39	10	55 65
40.0 - 44.9.....	34	45	23	32	7	56 63
45.0 - 49.9.....	31	42	21	40	6	52 58
50.0 - 54.9.....	29	41	21	28	6	49 55
55.0 - 59.9.....	27	36	19	23	4	49 53
60.0 - 64.9.....	24	35	18	19	3	45 48
65.0 - 69.9.....	19	29	17	2/	2	42 44
70.0 - 74.9.....	16	21	15	2/	2	37 39
75.0 - 79.9.....	13	27	12	2/	6	37 38
80.0 - 84.9.....	11	12	11	2/	5	32 33
85.0 - 89.9.....	8	2/	8	2/	3	29 29
90.0 - 94.9.....	8	2/	7	2/	0	29

1/ Population in county as of November 1, 1943, with counties classified according to percent rural-farm, 1940.
 2/ Not more than 5 counties in this group.

Source: Derived by Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data in Health Services for the Rural Child, American Medical Association, 1948, and Bureau of Census.

DENTISTS PER 100,000 PERSONS IN COUNTY, 1946

COUNTIES GROUPED BY PERCENT OF POPULATION ON FARMS, ¹/_{BY REGION}



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8817-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: DERIVED BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS FROM DATA OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS IN COOPERATION WITH THE U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE AND THE U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU (STUDY OF CHILD HEALTH SERVICES) AND OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

¹/ Population in county as of Nov. 1, 1943, with counties classified according to percent of population living on farms, 1940.

The increase in the percent of births occurring in hospitals, and the percent of births attended by physicians have contributed to the lowering of the death rate for mothers and infants in recent years. In 1935--the first year for which figures are available, only 37 percent of all births occurred in hospitals. By 1940 this figure had increased to 55 percent and by 1946 to 82.

A much larger percentage of urban births occur in hospitals than rural births. In 1940, 76 percent of the babies born to urban mothers occurred in hospitals but only 32 percent of the rural births occurred in hospitals. This difference has been steadily decreasing: in 1946, 93 percent of all babies born to urban mothers and 67 percent of the babies born to rural mothers took place in hospitals.

The low rate in the South in both urban and rural areas reflects largely the difference between white and nonwhite rates. Although figures by race are not available for the South alone, for the U. S. as a whole the proportion of nonwhite rural mothers whose babies were born in hospitals in 1946 was only 19 percent compared with 75 percent of the rural white mothers. This difference results from at least three factors--the lower income of the nonwhite population, the more limited medical and hospital facilities available to them, and the need for education.

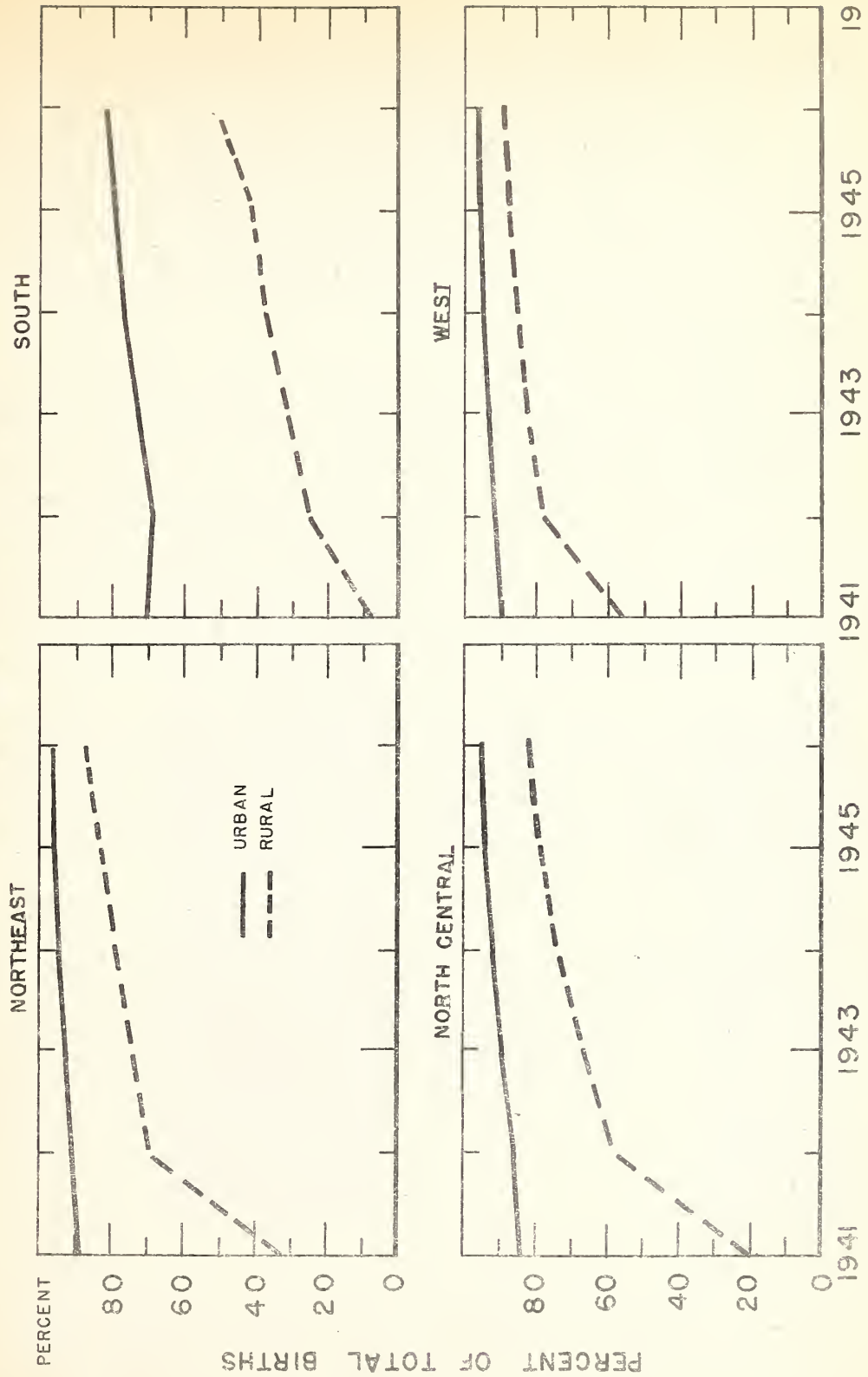
Proportion of Births in Hospitals, Urban and Rural Population, by Region, 1941-1946

Region	Urban						Rural					
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Northeast.....	90	91	93	94	96	97	32	69	74	79	83	86
New England.....	90	92	94	95	97	97	43	78	83	87	89	91
Middle Atlantic.....	90	91	92	94	95	96	29	66	71	76	80	84
South.....	70	69	73	77	79	82	7	25	31	37	42	48
South Atlantic.....	72	71	75	78	81	84	8	28	34	40	44	50
East South Central.....	64	62	66	70	73	77	3	14	20	25	30	37
West South Central.....	71	70	74	78	80	82	9	33	39	46	51	57
North Central.....	85	86	90	92	94	95	20	58	66	74	79	83
East North Central.....	85	87	90	92	94	95	17	60	68	75	80	84
West North Central.....	86	86	89	92	94	95	24	55	64	72	77	82
West.....	90	92	94	95	96	97	56	78	83	85	88	90
Mountain.....	82	83	87	90	91	92	40	64	70	75	78	81
Pacific.....	94	94	96	97	97	98	73	88	91	93	94	96
United States Total.....	83	84	87	89	91	93	17	45	51	57	61	67

Source: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service.

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS IN HOSPITALS, URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, BY REGION, 1941 - 46

I-5



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRIC. REG. 8816-D
BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.
SOURCE: FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

More children in or near metropolitan centers get medical care than in isolated communities. Children in isolated counties get care at approximately three-fourths the rate of children in metropolitan or adjacent counties.

Children in isolated counties received care from general practitioners about as frequently as children in metropolitan or adjacent counties. For every thousand children, they received from or made to pediatricians less than a fourth as many visits, however, so that the proportion of children under what might be termed the physician of first resort, is notably smaller in isolated counties than in metropolitan and adjacent counties. They received care from other specialists at a rate little more than half that of children in metropolitan and adjacent counties.

Similarly, children in isolated counties were hospitalized at a rate little more than half that in metropolitan and adjacent counties and their rate for visits to the out-patient departments of general hospitals and to well-child conferences was only about a fourth.

In this study counties were divided into two groups: 1) Metropolitan or adjacent - those that contained a part of the metropolitan district of a city of 50,000 or more inhabitants or that touched such a county, and 2) Isolated - those that did not. This division takes into account the fact that people cross county lines to secure medical care and that some counties, although sparsely populated and having few medical facilities of their own, are reasonably close to metropolitan centers and their facilities.

These data are based on 8 States and the District of Columbia. The States are: Alabama, Illinois, Maryland, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Oregon. While not a scientific sample of the United States, these States are generally representative of the United States in geographic distribution and size, per capita income, rural-urban population distribution, and the number of available physicians and hospital beds.

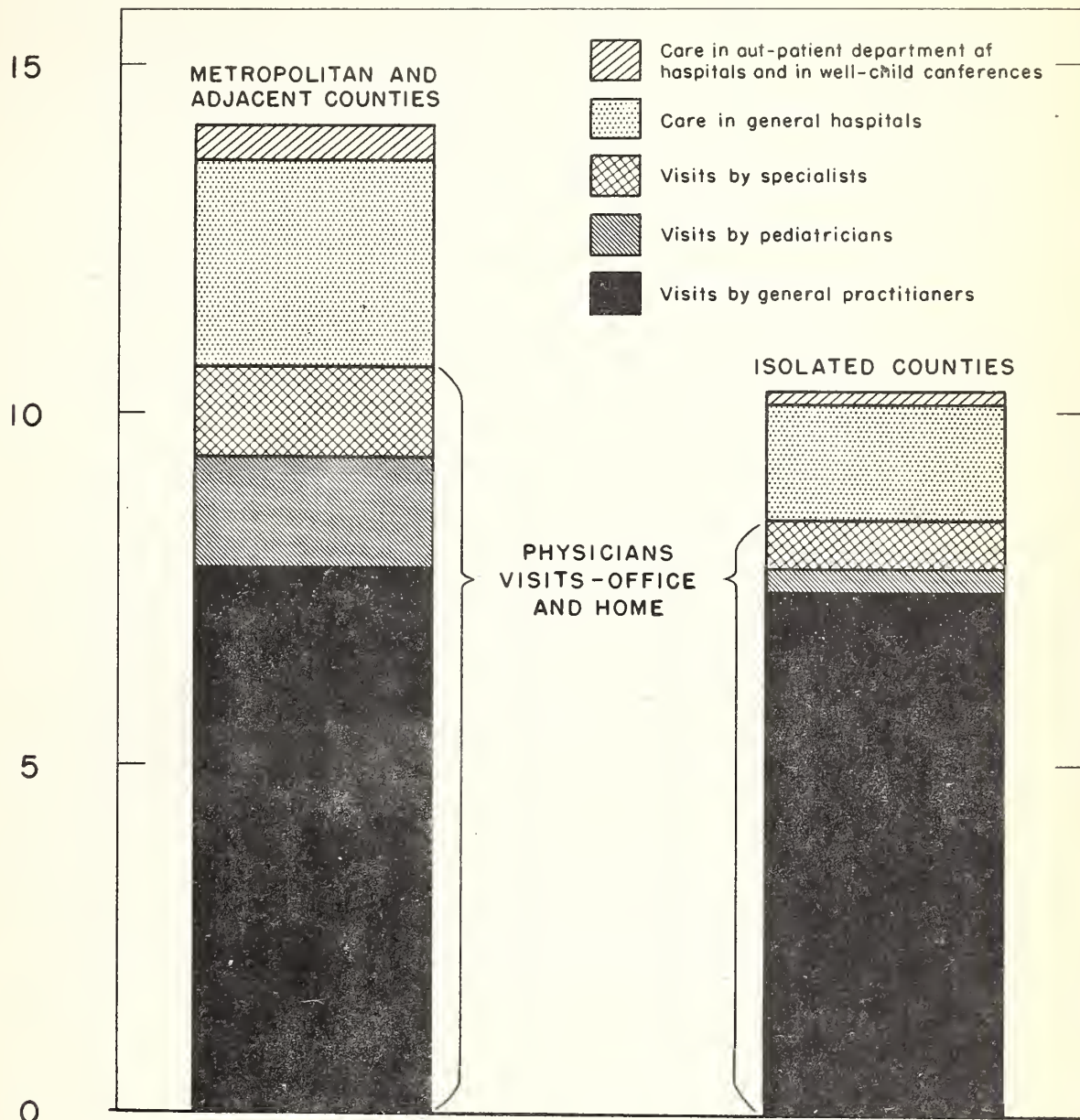
Medical care for children in metropolitan and adjacent counties and in isolated counties. Amount of care received by children in 8 selected States on an average day, 1945

Type of care	Rate per 1,000 children		Isolated as a relative of metropolitan and adjacent
	Metropolitan and adjacent counties	Isolated counties	
Total volume.....	14.1	10.3	73
Physicians' visits (home and office).....	10.7	8.6	80
General practitioners...	7.8	7.5	96
Pediatricians.....	1.6	.4	23
Other specialists.....	1.3	.7	53
Days in general hospitals..	2.8	1.6	57
Clinic visits.....	.6	.1	23
Out-patient departments of general hospital...	.2	.1	28
Well-child conferences..	.4	.1	19

MEDICAL CARE FOR CHILDREN IN METROPOLITAN AND ADJACENT COUNTIES AND IN ISOLATED COUNTIES

RATE PER
1,000 CHILDREN

AMOUNT OF CARE RECEIVED BY CHILDREN IN 8 SELECTED STATES
ON AN AVERAGE DAY, 1946



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8849-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS IN COOPERATION WITH U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE AND U.S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

Farm people have many accidents and the cost of these accidents is high, both in terms of days lost from regular duties and of money spent for medical bills.

In a sample survey of 11,500 farms, about 600 accidents involving the loss of at least one day from regular activities were reported as having occurred in the four-month period, January-April 1948. Farms in the sample were chosen in a way designed to make the sample representative of all farms in the Nation. The survey, if representative, indicates that for all farms, the total number of accidents involving one or more days lost time during this period was about 275,000, namely--23,000 in the Northeastern States, 33,000 in the West, 91,000 in the North Central States and 128,000 in the South.

No attempt has been made to estimate in dollars the loss due to time out from work because of the accidents. But information on the doctor and hospital bills for treatment of injuries resulting from the accidents was obtained in about 61 percent of the cases. There is some indication that accidents for which cost was not known are more serious than those for which cost was known. The average cost was \$52 for those reporting.

There is little variation either by age or sex in the average cost of accidents reported, except for the much higher cost of accidents involving elderly persons. The greater susceptibility of elderly persons to falls and fractures and the longer period often required for wounds to heal in elderly persons probably explains in part the higher reported cost of their accidents.

Cost of Accidents to Persons Living or Working on Farms
Average Medical and Hospital Costs per Accident by Age and Sex ^{1/}
January - April, 1948

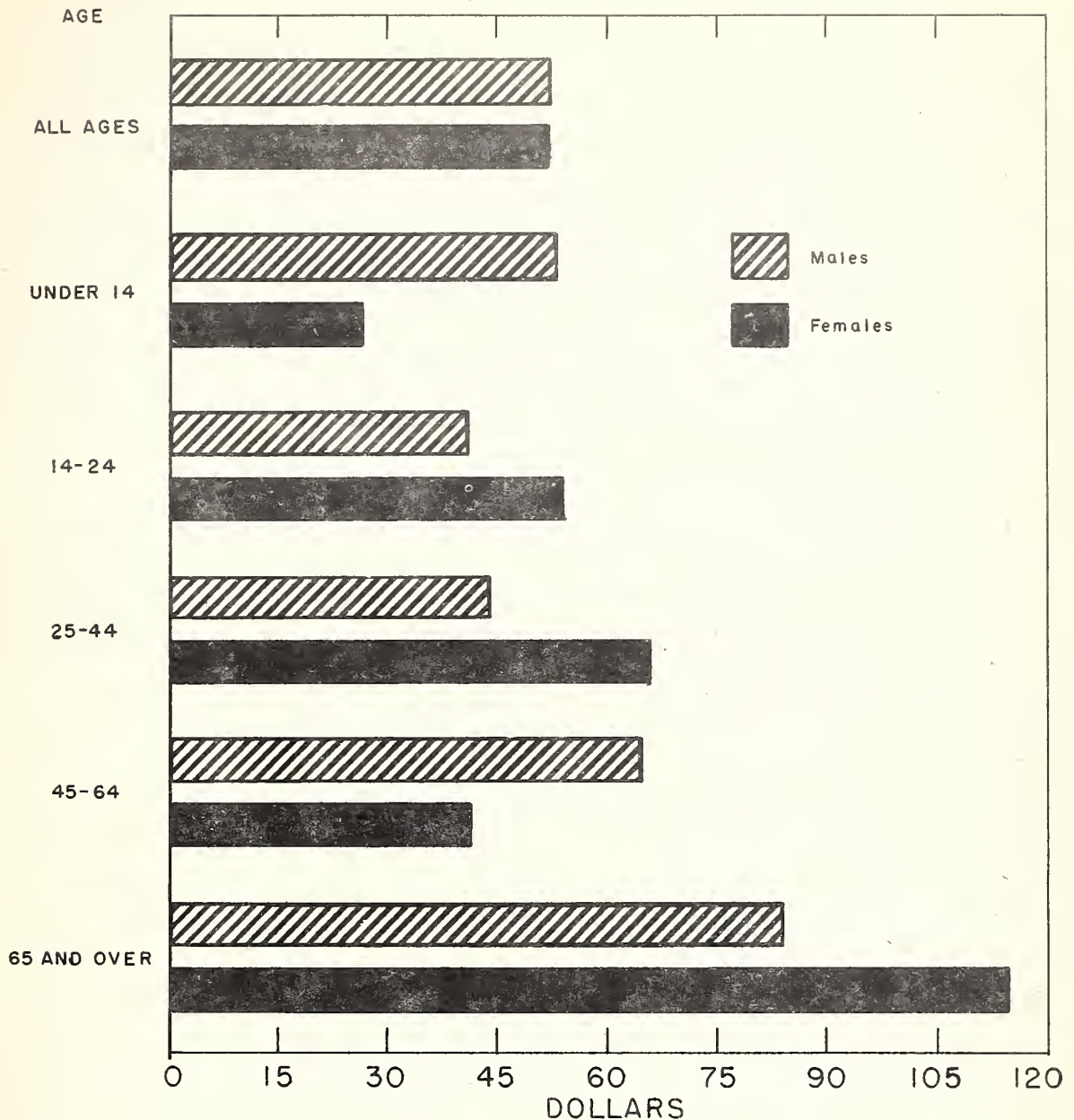
Age (in years)	Average cost		
	Males	Females	All accidents
Under 14.....	\$53	\$26	\$43
14 - 24.....	41	54	43
25 - 44.....	44	66	48
45 - 64.....	65	42	58
65 and over.....	84	115	92
Unknown.....	4	-	4
All ages.....	52	52	52

^{1/} Average cost based on accidents for which costs were reported. Information on costs was obtained for only 61 percent of all reported accidents. Funeral costs for fatal accidents are not included.

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics

COST OF ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS LIVING OR WORKING ON FARMS

AVERAGE MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL COSTS PER ACCIDENT BY AGE AND SEX ¹/ JANUARY-APRIL 1948



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8850-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

¹/ Average determined from accidents for which costs were reported.

This study of accidents occurring to people on farms during January-April 1948 follows an earlier study of accidents in a different season, October-December 1946.

The findings on type of accident are substantially the same in both studies. (See chart 1-2 in the Outlook Charts for 1948.) Women were somewhat more likely to report falls, or "other" accidents in the January-April period than in October-December, and a smaller proportion of the accidents to males in the later period involved machines, but the allover picture followed much the same pattern as that reported earlier. All of these accidents involved loss of at least one day from regular activities.

The nature of the accidents differ between men and women. Educational campaigns to prevent or reduce the number of accidents among men would lay stress on avoidance of falls and accidents involving animals or machinery. For the women, the emphasis would be on avoiding falls (which were responsible for 42 percent of the injuries), burns, and accidents involving motor vehicles.

The chart shows that although only one in every five reported accidents involved a female, that nearly 2 out of 5 of the falls and burns involved females. A large proportion of the burns involved children, particularly girls under 14.

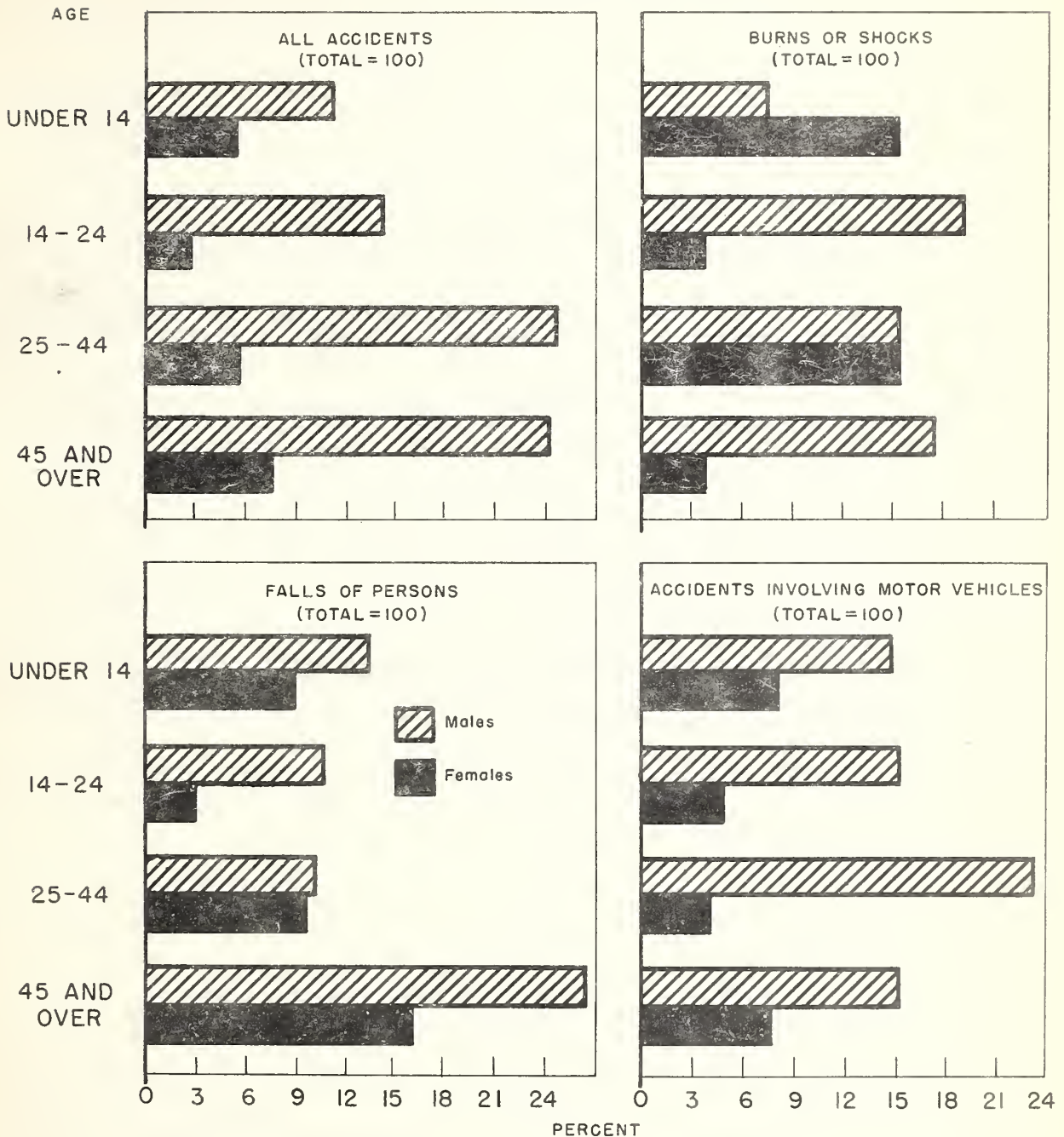
Accidents to Persons Living or Working on Farms
Distribution of all accidents and of three types by age and sex

Age and sex	All accidents	Burns or shock	Falls of persons	Accidents involving motor vehicles
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Under 14 years.....	17	24	22	24
Males.....	11	8	13	15
Females.....	6	16	9	9
14-24 years.....	18	24	14	20
Males.....	15	20	11	15
Females.....	3	4	3	5
25-44 years.....	31	32	20	28
Males.....	25	16	10	24
Females.....	6	16	10	4
45-64 years.....	23	20	29	20
Males.....	18	16	17	12
Females.....	5	4	12	8
65 years and over...	9	2	14	4
Males.....	7	2	9	4
Females.....	2	0	5	0
All ages.....	98	100	99	96
Males.....	76	62	60	70
Females.....	22	38	39	26
Age or sex unknown..	2	0	1	4
Total.....	100	100	100	100

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics

ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS LIVING OR WORKING ON FARMS

DISTRIBUTION OF ALL ACCIDENTS AND OF THREE TYPES BY AGE AND SEX,
JANUARY—APRIL, 1948



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRI.

NEG. 8851-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Definition of regions

The standard U. S. Census classification of the States into regions and divisions has generally been followed in the charts in this book, namely -

Region	Division	States included
The North Northeastern States (or North Atlantic)	New England	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut
	Middle Atlantic	New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
	East North Central	Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin
	West North Central	Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
The South	South Atlantic	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida
	East South Central	Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi
	West South Central	Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
The West	Mountain	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada
	Pacific	Washington, Oregon, California

Chart B-1, Per Capita Income, by region, is the one exception to the Census regional classification. The regional classifications used in this chart are shown below. They are the same as those used by the Office of Business Economics which compiles the data shown in the chart.

Region	States included
New England	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
Middle East	Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia
Southeast	Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia
Southwest	Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas
Central	Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin
Northwest	Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming
Far West	California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington

